YOU HAVE USED THE REST
NOW USE THE BEST.
Palmer cove. at Rs. 7 each
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WELLINGTON CYCLISTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, IN 1913.

GOOD AND CHEAP
Can only be said in the case
of Buccaneer tyres.
Covers at Rs. 5 each.
and Tube at Rs. 2-12 each.
WELLINGTONS
supply them.
BOMBAY & POONA.

VOL. IV. NO. 162 BOMBAY: SATURDAY, JULY 8, 1916. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA.

(Companies Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICES.

P. & O. SAILINGS

to London calling at Marseilles.

Date.		Steamers.	Tons.	From Aden.	Tons
July	..	Nagoya ..	7000		
9th	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
16th	,, ..	Khiva ..	9000		
23rd	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ..	10000
30th	,, ..	Mandala ..	8000		
6th	Aug. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
13th	,, ..	Kashmir ..	9000		
20th	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kaisari-Hind	11500
27th	,, ..	Caledonia ..	8000		
3rd	Sept. ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
10th	,, ..	Khyber ..	9000		
17th	,, ..	Salsette ..	6000	Kashgar ..	9000
24th	,, ..	Nagoya ..	7000		
1st	Oct. ..	Karmala ..	9000		
8th	,, ..	Khiva ..	9000		
15th	,, ..	Arabia ..	8000		
22nd	,, ..	Nellore ..	7000		
29th	,, ..				

To Colombo, Straits, China, and Japan transhipping at Colombo for Australia, etc.

Date About.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Colombo.	Tons.
23th July	Malta ..	7000	Kashgar ..	9000
24th Aug.	Sardinia ..	7000	Arabia ..	8000

For accommodation and further information apply to THE SUPERINTENDENT, P. & O. S. N. Co., Bombay.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

About	Steamers	Destination.
*12th July	Dwarka	Karachi P Gulf (fort mail.)
18th ,,	Dilwara	East & South Africa via Seychelles.

*or later on arrival of English Mail.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with Messrs. MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Agents, Nicol Road, near Ballard Pier, Bombay.

Flooring Tiles Marble Merchants and Contractors.

GAZDAR & Co.,

Sole Agents for the

HENRY RICHARDS TILE CO.,

28, CHURCH-GATE ST., FORT.

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Bath Tubs, Lavatories, Urinals Bathroom fittings, etc.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD., ESTABLISHED 1876.

No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.

Funded Capital of Rs. 1,95,600.
Bankers.—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the Fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the share of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very large scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predecoasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY,

SHARE, STOCK, EXCHANGE, BROKERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

EVERY description of shares and securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given to investors. Investors' reference sent on application. Great facility afforded to mofussil customers. All orders promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest references given.

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Agency business of all sorts undertaken.

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Telegraphic Address:—"SURETY", Bombay.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.

JOINT SERVICE

SAILINGS, 1916.

HOMEWARD

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, about.	Leave Karachi about.
Anatolia	B	3847		22ndJuly
City of Paris	A & C	9000		27th July

AUTUMN SAILINGS OUTWARD.

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool about.
City of Athens	A&C	5594	12th Sept.
*City of Paris	A&C	9000	2nd Oct.
City of York	A&C	7834	10th Oct.
City of Cairo	A&C	7700	10th Nov.

*Calling at Marseilles.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles	556	883	420	630
London via Marseilles ...	630	1,033	480	720
Liverpool... ...	602	90	452	678
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool	...	941	...	713

Special rates for B Class steamers on application.

Owing to the war, rates of passage and dates of sailing subject to alteration or cancelment without liability to the Company.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided, it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The A. and C. Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess.

A. and C. Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Cunard Line.

All the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."

For passage and full particulars apply to:—

KILLICK NIXON & CO.

Bombay:—Messrs. E. Bate & Sons, Agency.
Karachi:—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

THE ORIENTAL

GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE

ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

INDIA'S

Model Life Assurance Company.

FUNDS	CLAIMS PAID
Rs. 5,00,00,000	Rs. 4,50,00,000

The Question of the Moment!

Have you made adequate and secure provision for your wife and family or for old age? If not, effect a Policy with the 'ORIENTAL' without further moment's delay.

Low Premiums. Absolute Security.
Liberal Conditions.

Full particulars and forms on application

S. S. STORY,
Actg. Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

LOCAL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	15	0	0
Half-yearly	8	0	0
Quarterly	4	0	0
Monthly	1	8	0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTION.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Yearly	20	0	0
Half-yearly	11	0	0
Quarterly	6	0	0
Monthly	2	0	0

KAMINIA OIL is a food to your hair rendering it soft and silky. Use it and test. A

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN-KAISHA.

Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamers.	Commanders.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Yetorofu Maru	K. Ogura	4166	6th July	16th July
Penang Maru	S. Kushibiki	5280	11th July	21st July
Yeboshi Maru	S. Kishimoto	4098	22nd July	3rd Aug.
Totomi Maru	M. Fujio	5412	2nd Aug.	14th Aug.
Bombay Maru	T. Kobayashi	4625	7th August	19th Aug.

For Freight apply to—

T. KAWAGUCHI,
Manager.

York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.

(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA, JAPAN,
Fleet 120 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 278,600.
Twice a month from BOMBAY to JAPAN,
via Singapore.

Steamers.	Tons.	Commanders.	Arrivals.	Departures
Luzon Maru ..	4075	T. Watanabe	6th July	14th July
Shibetoru Maru	3376	T. Takemura	11th July	21st July
Malay Maru ..	4515	S. Nemoto	13th July	24th July
Saigon Maru ..	4353	Y. Yamamoto	22nd July	2nd Aug.
Inaho Maru ..	3939	D. Ogawa	26th July	6th Aug.

For Freight apply to

M. UCHIYAMA,
Agent.

Sukhadwalla Building.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

(Incorporated in the United Kingdom.)

Bankers to the Government in British East Africa and Uganda.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

Subscribed Capital £2,000,000
Paid-up Capital £1,000,000
Reserve Fund £1,200,000

Head Office:
26, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Branches:

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombassa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Elliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

Agents in New York and South America:—
The Anglo-South American Bank, Ltd.
Agents in Mauritius:
Mauritius Commercial Bank.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

are opened for Approved Customers and interest is allowed at 3 per cent. per annum from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE

are granted on the Head Office and Branches, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS

are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be by telegrams.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividend when due.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD,
Manager.

F. CORNAGLIA'S

THE FIRM FOR CHOCOLATES.

Just unpacked a large consignment of Cadbury's and Caley's Fancy Boxes.

Price from As. 10 to Rs. 30 each.

FELICE CORNAGLIA

CONFECTIONER

BOMBAY & POONA.

Telegrams "Cornaglia". Telephone No. 42.

BANKING

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

Established 1880.

Subscribed Capital ..... Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ..... Yen 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ..... Yen 20,400,000

HEAD OFFICE—YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsein	Calcutta	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Changchun	London	San Francisco
Darien (Dalne)	Lyons	Shanghai
Hankow	Fengtien	Sydney
Harbin	(Mukden)	(Australia)
Hongkong	Nagasaki	Tiehling
Honolulu	Newchwang	Tientsin
Kobe	New York	Tokyo
(Cal. U.S.A.)	Osaka	Tsingtau
Los Angles	Pekin	Tsinanfu
Liaoyang		

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

M. SHUTO,
Sub-Manager.

Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

HEAD OFFICE AND MANDVI BRANCH.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

R. AITKEN,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BANKING.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)

Subscribed Capital £1,125,000
Paid-up Capital £562,500
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £562,500
Reserve Fund £550,000

HEAD OFFICE.

15, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C.

LONDON BANKERS:

The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Rangoon
Delhi	Kota Bahru	Shanghai
Galle	(Kelantan)	Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts, payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the actual daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.

Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the purchase and sale of Government Securities. Stocks and Shares, and receives same for Safe Custody, realising interest and Dividends when due.

J. B. CRICHTON,
Manager.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.

DEFEND YOUR VALUABLE WOODWORK

against white ants, ship-worms and all vermin that destroy fencings, gates, submerged timbers, doors, frames, floor-boards, joists, beams, etc.

MICROLINEUM

which comes in 7 shades, gives the desired protection. It is easily applied, requires no skilled labour, costs less than paints or varnishes and has been highly spoken of by Executive Engineers and Railways.

Send us a trial order.

M. C. GHIA & Co.,

18, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKING.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

(Incoporated in Hongkong.)

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors ... $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $18,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund £1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN LONDON

BRANCHES.

Amoy	Johore	Saigon
Bangkok	Kobe	San Francisco
Batavia	Kwala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Bombay	London	Do. Hongkong
Calcutta	Lyons	Singapore
Canton	Malacca	Sourabaya
Colombo	Manila	Taipeh
Foochow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
Harbin	Peking	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	Yokohama
Ipoh	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application. Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan. Credits granted. Bills purchased and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

J. D. SMART,
Agent.

40, Churchgate Street.

THE EASTERN BANK LIMITED.

(Incorporated in England.)
(Bankers to the Government in Busra.)

HEAD OFFICE 4, Crosby Square, London E. C.
Branches at Bombay, Calcutta, Bagdad and Basra.

Authorised Capital £1,500,000
Called-up Capital £600,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £900,000
Reserve Fund £55,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon and Co.)
Emile Fransequi, Esq., (Director of the Societe General de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martin's Bank Ltd.)

BOMBAY COMMITTEE.

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A. J. Raymond, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit, Bart.
Narottam Morarji Goculadss, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE.

Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON SAVING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS of EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASES and SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody and interest and dividends for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Manager.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1895.

Capital Authorized ..... Rs. 50,00,000
Capital Issued ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Subscribed ..... Rs. 31,00,000
Capital Paid up ..... Rs. 15,75,958
Reserve Fund .....M... Rs. 11,21,541

HEAD OFFICE.—LAHORE.

Branches.

Amritsar, Bombay, Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, D. I. Khan, Ferozepore, Gujranwalla, Jullundhur, Karachi, Kasur, Lahore City, Lyallpur, Ludhiana, Multan City, Peshawar City, Amballa City, Rawalpindi, Sargodha, Sialkot, Patiala, Jamoo, Srinagar and Jhelum City.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS. Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS. The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected, and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—

SETH GHARIBDAS,
Manager.

BANKING.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

(Incorporated in England by Royal Charter.)

Capital £1,300,000
Reserve £1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders ... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE.

78, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES.

Bombay	(Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hoilo
Madras	Malacca	Hong Kong
Rangoon	Quala-Lumpur	Canton
Colombo	(F.M.S.)	Foochow
Karachi	Klang (F.M.S.)	Shanghai
Amritsar	Seremban (F.M.S.)	Tientsin
Delhi	Bangkok	Tsingtau
Penang	Batavia	(North China)
Puket	Sourabaya	Hankow
Taiping (F.M.S.)	Saigon	Peking
Ipoh (F.M.S.)	Haiphong	Yokohama
Medan	Manila	Kobe

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application. Government Securities, Stocks and Shares bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

GEORGE MILLER,
Agent.

Post Box No. 24.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1900.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... Rs. 1,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND ..... Rs. 7,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 21st and 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

Transacted rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

KAIKINI

OFFERS

LIBERAL

OUTTURN

METHINKS

IN

ADVERTISING

When you are in the market for Kaminia Oil, see that you get KAMINIA OIL and no other.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

"WANTED", "TO LET" and "FOR SALE" Advertisements are charged at the following rates WHICH MUST BE PREPAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS not exceeding twenty words Re. 1 per insertion; every additional line (six words) or part of a line 4 annas Headlines count as two lines.

Advertisers are requested to send remittance with copy of advertisement to avoid delay in publication.

Advertisers are requested to note that the publishers cannot undertake to send Replies to Advertisements unless a sufficient amount is prepaid to cover Postage. Replies can always be obtained at the Office on production of the Vouchers given between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

SPECIAL CONTRACT RATES.

may be had on application to—

The Manager, "Bombay Chronicle."

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Members of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand, and Shorthand Speed Classes, Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor, Gopaldas Laldas, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.

PURE LOTUS HONEY—Best specific for all sorts of Eye-Diseases. It cures cases of cataract in four weeks. No pain no harm. Rs. 3 per week. Two days' medicine gratis for trial. "LILY" P. O. Simla, Calcutta. 563B

CATARACT DISSOLVER.—This medicine has restored the vision of many persons without an operation by dissolving Cataract of the eye. Many testimonials. Rs. 2 per bottle, postage extra. KRISHNALAL K. TRIVEDI. Bhavnagar Kathiawad. 665

TO BULLION BROKERS.—Your Clients want to know where they can store small lots of 25 Bars of SILVER. We can accommodate them for any number Bars.

BOMBAY SAFE DEPOSIT, Home Street.

WANTED

WANTED for the Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal, a Staff Nurse. Salary Rs. 75 a month. For further particulars apply to Miss GRANT, Ramsay Hospital, Naini Tal. 1007

WANTED.—By a respectable Japanese Firm for UP-COUNTRY SERVICE, market clerks knowing KAPPAS and cotton business. Only those having experience need apply with testimonials and particulars about pay, to Box No. 957, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4578

WANTED.—A highly respectable GUZERATI HINDU Home or family to take charge of an infant girl 5 years old, imparting necessary intellectual and moral training. Communicate terms with Box No. 959 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4580

WANTED.—French and Latin TEACHERS. Also GRADUATES UNDERGRADUATES and MATRICS, Apply sharp with terms and present professions to Box No. 960, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4585

WANTED.—PUPILS for Kindergarten class.

Apply to Box No. 1000, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 673

WANTED—Matric and School Final Students for Mathematics and Sanskrit classes conducted by proficient scholars in these subjects. The classes open from May and June 1st, respectively. For further particulars apply to:—TRIBHOVANDASS J. JANI MASTER, Pattni Building, Princess Street, Post No. 2. 642

WANTED.—A B. Sc. and A COURSE GRADUATE strong in English and Sanskrit. A man with teaching experience preferred. Pay Rs. 60 and 50, respectively.

A. C. BANERJI, Honorary Secretary K. Hitkarni Sabha, High School, Jubbulpore. 4589

WANTED A SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON for the Bar State Medical Department. Starting salary Rs. 35 per month, plus Rs. 7 as provident fund p.m., free quarters and joining expenses according to State rules.—Applications stating age, together with copies of diploma, to be immediately addressed to the STATE SURGEON, Barwani State (C. I.), via Mhow. 1 1000.

WANTED.—A CLERK on Rs. 25 p.m. on the Temporary Establishment in this office. Those having experience in copying and typing will be preferred. Applications with testimonials must reach undersigned by 20th instant. No joining expenses will be allowed.

EXECUTIVE ENGINEER, East Khandesh. Jalgaon, 5th July, 1916. 4576

WANTED—A qualified MECHANICAL ENGINEER for a temporary post for two years on Rs. 250 per month. Applicants having experience in the erection and working of machinery for Agricultural and Industrial undertakings and trained in England or America need apply: those having knowledge of Mining or Geology, will be preferred. Send applications to the undersigned with testimonials within a fortnight.

(Sd.) MANILAL B. NANAVATI, Director of Commerce, Baroda State, Baroda. Baroda, 5th July, 1916 4586

WANTED

WANTED—A good, nearly new second-hand five-seater MOTOR CAR, by R. J. VASWANI, 134, Watson's Annexe, Apollo, Bombay. 4588

WANTED.—An influential SALESMAN for Cutlery Bazar and Japan goods Apply stating terms, etc., to Box No. 961, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4587

WANTED.—A GRADUATE strong in French and English. Pay Rs. 60—5—80. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Manager, New English School, Nadiad. 4584

WANTED.—PIANOFORTE PUPILS by a young Parsi lady Classical Dance, Music taught, theory and practice. Candidates prepared for Trinity College Examinations Terms moderate. Apply to Box No. 962, Advt. Dept., "B. C." 4590.

WANTED—Immediately a GENTLEMAN or a LADY TEACHER, for 2 Parsi Boys, aged 7 and 9 years at Santa Cruz. Apply:—

BOMBAY PHONO GENERAL AGENCY. 4591 11-12, Kalbadevi Road.

FOR SALE

ROVER MOTOR CYCLE USERS.—We have a quantity of spare parts for Rovers for sale cheap.

W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

BEBE PEUGEOT MOTOR CAR OWNERS.—We have stocks of spare parts for quick disposal cheap.

W. H. THORNS & Co., Bombay. 4577

FOR SALE—Immoveable properties in the best centre locality of Bombay Freehold Fazandari and Leasehold from Rs. 50,000 to 6,00,000. For particulars apply to Box No. 911, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4338

APPLES, PEARS—Orders registered, 9 lbs. nett, by V. P. parcel post, for Rs. 3/8, all charges included. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, the Manali Orchards, Kulu, Panjab—Telegrams CAPTAIN BANON Kulu. 4504

FOR SALE—A ZUST MOTOR LANDAULETTE CAR, recently overhauled and painted, in perfect running order Rs. 3,000.—Apply FORMASJI SORABJI & SONS, Queen's Road, Bombay. 4547.

FOR SALE.—A splendid opportunity to Capitalists. In Medow Street a 4 storied building, yielding net 6 per cent. Full details on application to the BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Medows Street, Phone No. Office 156. 4592.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—FORT PRESS COMPANY'S small and large GODOWNS and first floor at Fort Tamarind and Armenian Lanes, known formerly as Maharani Ice Factory. Cheap rentals. Apply within or Company's Office, Lower Colaba. 4495

TO BE LET.—3rd Floor of Mahomed Building with Electric Lights and Fans, opposite Excelsior Cinema. Apply to:—

HAJEE MAHOMED ABBA & Co., Jackria Musjid, Bombay. Telephone No. 2532. 4541

WATSON'S ANNEXE, Apollo Bunder—Rooms facing Yacht Club, Apollo Pier Road. Rents from Rs. 25 to Rs. 125, Rooms can be furnished and arrangements for Board made on shortest notice. Apply to MANAGER. 706

TO BE LET.—COLABA, a decent Bungalow facing west with about 3 bed rooms, large drawing and dining rooms, electric lights and fans, tastefully decorated and painted floors. Stable and motor garage. An ideal residence in the locality.

MIDDLE COLABA.—A 2nd storied flat over-looking the sea, 3 bed rooms, Electric lights etc. Rent Rs. 140 only.

2 flats in Park House, each flat having about 3 bed rooms, drawing and dining rooms, electric lights and fans. The house is completely facing the west. Stable or motor garage if required can be had in the compound.

CUFFE PARADE.—About 4 flats each having 4 beds rooms, 4 bath rooms, hot and cold tub water baths, drawing and dining rooms, motor garage, lovely terrace.

WELLINGTON LINES.—Wodehouse Road a very nice upper floor flat, having 3 bed rooms, 3 bath rooms, drawing and dining rooms, completely open to the west, to be given to decent tenants only.

OFF HORNBY ROAD,—A very nice top floor residence completely open to westerly sea. Rent moderate.

OFFICES.—A very large office premises, area over 6,000 square feet, in one of the new buildings with Electric lights and all modern conveniences. An ideal office for a large mercantile, shipping or Insurance Co. Rare opportunity for securing a good office. Please apply sharp.

MEDOWS STREET.—2 large office rooms, total area about 1,500 square feet for any sort of decent office, with electric lights latest sanitary arrangements, etc. rent Rs. 110 only.

HORNBY ROAD,—In one of the new buildings 2 very good rooms for decent offices with lift for Rs. 100 and 125.

A small office in Ismail Building for Rs. 100.

APOLLO STREET.—Extensive office premises on the 1st floor with godowns attached.

GODOWNS.—A very extensive godown on Frere Road near the New Alexandra Dock Gate. Immediate possession, rent Rs. 130.

HUMMUM STREET,—Extensive premises used as godowns by Duke & Sons. Rent on application.

2 small godowns for Rs. 18 and 30.

Apply to BOMBAY HOUSE AGENCY, 35, Medows Street, Phone No. Office, 156. 4597

NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA

CONVERSION LOAN-1916-17.

POST OFFICE SECTION.

LOAN REPAYABLE AT PAR NOT EARLIER THAN 1931 AND NOT LATER THAN 1936.

INTEREST PAYABLE AT 4 PER CENT PER ANNUM HALF-YEARLY ON 1ST APRIL AND 1ST OCTOBER.

APPLICANTS ENTITLED TO CONVERSION RIGHTS IN RESPECT OF 3 PER CENT AND 3½ PER CENT RUPEE LOANS.

Applications should be for Rs. 100 or multiples of that sum not exceeding Rs. 5,000 and will be received at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business from 14th June, 1916 to 25th September, 1916 inclusive. Any person may apply, whether a Savings Bank depositor or not.

Amount applied for should be deposited in full with applications, and paper of equivalent value will be issued to applicants. Deposits may be in cash or may be provided either wholly or partly by withdrawal from existing Savings Bank accounts.

Income tax will not be levied on interest on paper of new loan obtained through the Post Office and left in custody of the Post Office authorities.

Applicants will receive negotiable conversion rights entitling the possessor to exchange into new loan, up to an amount equal to their holding in new loan, Government of India 3½ per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 96 per cent. of their face value, or 3 per cent. rupee securities at Rs. 82½ per cent. of their face value.

Applications for conversion by holders of conversion rights will be received from 16th October, 1916, to 16th January, 1917, inclusive. Interest on converted securities will be paid in cash up to 30th September, 1916, at time of conversion. Interest on new loan issued in lieu will run from 1st October, 1916.

Copies of notice containing full particulars and application forms may be obtained at any Post Office doing Savings Bank business.

The application form attached may be used if desired.

FORM OF APPLICATION THROUGH POST OFFICES FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA 4 PER CENT CONVERSION LOAN OF 1916-17.

(TO BE PRESENTED AT ANY POST OFFICE WHICH DOES SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS NOT LATER THAN 25TH SEPTEMBER, 1916. THIS FORM MAY BE DETACHED AND USED IF REQUIRED.)

I..... Please write very legibly.

..... hereby apply for Rupees .....

of the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 advertised in the Notification published in the *Gazette of India* Extraordinary, dated the 8th June, 1916.

In payment for the amount of Loan applied for by me,

in cash Rupees———

(1) I tender herewith ———

by cheque Rupees———

(2) I authorise withdrawal of Rupees ..... from the amount at my credit at the Post Office Savings Bank and enclose the Pass Book herewith.

Total ...

Amounts paid in cash or by cheque, and amounts if any paid by withdrawal from the Savings Bank balance should be shown separately in the spaces provided. The unnecessary clause if any should be scored out.

A. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be held by the Accountant-General, Posts and Telegraphs, on my behalf and the interest thereon credited to

(i) My existing Savings Bank Account No.———

open at the ———Post Office.

(*Clause* (i) *to be scored through if the applicant has no account already open.*)

(ii) A Savings Bank account to be opened for the purpose at the .....Post Office.

B. I request that the amount of Loan allotted to me may be delivered in Promissory Notes of the following denominations enfaced for payment of interest at ——— Treasury.

Please fill up either A or B and score out the other.

I request that a warrant authorising the conversion of 3½ per cent. or 3 per cent. rupee securities of the Government of India for an amount equal to that applied for by me in the Four per cent. Conversion loan of 1916-17 may also be delivered to me.

Name———

Address———

Date———

Date of presentation at the Post Office———
(To be noted by the receiving Postmaster.)

Register No.———
(To be noted by the Head Postmaster.)

Head Office Stamp.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S. S. "YETOROFU MARU" having arrived on the 6th instant from Japan via Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca and Colombo, the Consignees of her cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to this Office for counter-signature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application for such survey is received by the undersigned within ten days after the steamer's arrival. Captain J. C. Richards of Messrs. Ericson and Richards, Company's Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to the survey. No survey will be held on bag cargo in single gunnies. The Bills for Claims are to be sent into this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

T. KAWAGUCHI, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha. Bombay, 7th July, 1916.

THE BOMBAY MUNICIPAL SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

NOTICE.

THE COMMITTEE desires that all applications for fresh registration for "Grant-in-Aid" or for revision of the existing grants, from private Primary Schools, should be sent in July for each year. They should be on prescribed forms.

The applications should accordingly be sent so as to reach the undersigned by 31st July, 1916.

D. G. PADHYE, Secretary, Schools Committee

The Schools Committee's Office, Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th July 1916. 4561.

ASIATIC BALM

BEAR BRAND

Kills Sleeplessness. Get your supply to-day. Sold all over. Prices As. 8 and As. 12.

NOTICES

ESSAY ON AGRICULTURAL CO-OPERATION IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A PRIZE OF RS. 150.

SOME sympathisers of Indian agriculture in Cambridge have decided to award a prize of Rs. 150 (in cash or in any other form desired by the candidate) to the best essay on "Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency" with a view to promote interest in the study of agricultural co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay should necessarily embody discussion on the following points among others:

(1) Opportunities for co-operation

(a) in any one of the following five parts of the Bombay Presidency: Deccan, Karnatak, Konkan, Gujerath or Sindh;

(b) in different branches of agriculture, showing briefly the nature and extent of the advantage that may be secured by co-operation.

(2) Methods of agricultural co-operation prevailing before the advent of modern co-operative movement, if any, with suggestions as to whether any of them can be revived.

(3) Examination of the principal types of co-operative societies existing in the Bombay Presidency.

(4) Difficulties in the way of development and practical hints as to their removal.

(5) Future lines of progress (While indicating possible developments generally, the candidate should treat in detail some particular branch of agricultural organisation, such as dairying, manure supply, implement supply, seed supply, sale of cotton, etc., which seems to him to hold out special promise).

(6) Brief indication of the share that can be taken by the agricultural associations in the co-operative movement.

Stress will be laid on the original facts collected and on independence of thought.

References to the official statements and to the previous literature on the subject will be considered necessary. A bibliography of the literature consulted should be given at the end of the essay.

The essay is open to competition for all persons interested in the study of Agricultural Co-operation in the Bombay Presidency.

The essay will be examined by a body of judges composed of:

1. The Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency.
2. The Registrar of Co-operative Societies Bombay Presidency.
3. Mr. V. H. Gonehalli, M.A. (Cantab.).
4. Mr. G. K. Deodhar, M.A.
5. Prof. V. G. Kale, M.A.

The essay should be printed, typed or written in a legible hand, and should be sent to the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency, so as to reach him on or before the 31st August, 1917.

The essay should not bear the name of the candidate but only a motto. The name of the candidate together with the motto should be communicated to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bombay Presidency.

The winning essay will become the absolute property of the prize-givers.

The essays of those candidates who have not secured the prize will not be returned. 4552

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that my client MR. KURSONDAS GOCULDAS has contracted to purchase from Mr. RAMCHANDRA BABAJI MULE and MANUBAI his wife the undermentioned property.

ALL persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance, gift, lien, lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office at Khetwadi Main Road, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered to have been waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

ALL that piece or parcel of Quit and Ground rent land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon containing by admeasurement 55 4/9 square yards or thereabouts situate at Kamatipura 4th Lane without the Fort in the Island and Registration Sub-District of Bombay and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 3774 New No. 10472 Old Survey No. 3349 and New Survey No. 6074 and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under Ward E No. 1341, Street No. 79 and bounded on or towards the East by the property of Ramchandra Babaji, on or towards the West by the property of Chhotubhai Hassanbhai, on or towards the North by the sweepers' passage and on or towards the South by the Kamatipura 4th Lane.

Dated this 7th day of July 1916.

CHAMPAKLAL G. MODI, Purchaser's Vakil. 4595.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of JOHN ISAAC LINCE, European Inhabitant Station Master Shahabad, G. I. P. Railway ..... Deceased.

CHARLES FREDERICK BILBY, of Kasara European Inhabitant, a Station Master, temporarily residing at Bori Bunder, within the Fort of Bombay, one of the Executors named in the last Will and Testament of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this third day of July in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and sixteen and in the seventh year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

A. M. KAJIJI, Registrar.

(Sd.) P. B. MALABARI, The 3rd day of July 1916.

Messrs. PATELL & EZEKIEL, Petitioner's Attorneys. 1572

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a dividend for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax will be payable on application on and after MONDAY, the 10th instant to registered shareholders on 30th June 1916.

By order of the Board.

R. AITKEN, Secretary and Treasurer. Bombay, 4th July 1916. 4550

NOTICES

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913

and

In the matter of the VENISHANKER LUXMISHANKER COTTON MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

The humble petition of REHIMTOOLA ALIBHAI HUSAL, of Dholera Khoja Inhabitant a merchant, carrying on business at Khoja Mohla, Mandvi, outside the Fort, Bombay, by his constituted attorney Khimji Nathubhai Sheth. ..... Petitioner.

NOTICE is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the abovenamed company by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay was on the 6th day of July, 1916, presented to the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp by the abovenamed petitioner Rehimtoola Alibhai Khusal, a creditor of the said Company and that the said petition is directed to be heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Kemp in Chambers on the 25th day of July, 1916; and any creditor or contributory of the said company desirous to oppose the making of an order for winding up of the said company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for that purpose; and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said company requiring the same by the undersigned, on payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated this 7th day of July, 1916.

MANCHERSHAW B. CHOTHIA, Attorney for the Petitioner. 4594

PUBLIC MEETING.

IN view of the strong public feeling prevalent throughout the country against the Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill, recently introduced into Parliament we, the undersigned, beg to convene a public meeting of the Citizens of Bombay at the TOWN HALL, on SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1916, at 6 p.m. (S.T.) for the purpose of representing to the authorities that the proposed measure be dropped.

All are cordially invited to attend.

DINSHAW M. PETIT, and others. 4568

THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Bank will be CLOSED from MONDAY, the 17th July to SATURDAY, the 29th July, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board, S. N. POCHKHANAWALA, Manager.

Bombay, 8th July, 1916.

N. B.—Warrants for the AD.INTERIM DIVIDEND for the half year ending 30th June, 1916, will be posted to the shareholders to their Registered address on and after 31st July, 1916. Intimation of the change of address should be given to the Bank immediately.

NOTICE TO MOTOR & CYCLE DEALERS

THE following are offered from stock just arrived per s. s. City of Athens:—

Single and Double proof Canvas for tyre repairs in rolls 90in. x 12in.

Motor pump connection tubing 5/32in. x 3 ply Red.

Black cycle valve tubing No. 1.

Acetylene Gas tubing Red 3 16in. and 1/4in.

All English manufacture

Apply sharp:—

J. D. JONES & Co., Rubber Department. 8, Clive Street, Calcutta. Telegrams, "Grayite." 4527.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership business in English piece goods carried on between the undersigned and SHA GORDHANDAS MONJI and SHA KHIMCHAND MULJI under the style of THAKAR KHIMJI DEVJI, in station gully Mulji Jetha Cloth Market, is dissolved from Ashad Sud 1st 1972 (1st July 1916). The public are therefore warned against dealing with the said Gordhandas Monji and Sha Khimchand Mulji in our name. We shall alone do business as Khimji Devji henceforth.

THAKAR KHIMJI DEVJI. Bombay, 3rd July, 1916. 4536

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of seven per cent. per annum, free from Income Tax, for the Half Year ended 30th June, 1916, has been declared payable, on and after MONDAY, July 24th, to Registered Shareholders on the 30th June 1916.

WARRANTS for the amount of Dividend due will be posted to Shareholders at their registered addresses.

INTIMATION should be given to the Bank of any change of address.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager. July 7th, 1916. 4593

Remember

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.

is the best & cheapest House for

Rebuilt, Slightly-used & Second-hand TYPEWRITERS of All Makes

from Rs. 60 upwards

Guaranteed for 3 years.

Best Typewriter Supplies always in stock.

Liberal Terms to Trade.

THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING Co.

36, Churchgate Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

Tel: "WRITERTYPE," Bombay.

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AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

10, Apollo Street, Fort.

Telephone No. 521.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 10th day of July 1916, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, No. 16, Apollo Street, opposite the Government Dockyard and next to the Great Western Hotel, Fort, horses, carriages and bicycles, at 2 p.m. (S.T.), and new designed furniture and sundry articles at 3 p.m., (S.T.)

Furniture such as single and double mirror door handsome almyrahs, cupboards, chairs, rich drawing room suites, fancy teapoys, marble top tables, glassware, etc.

The property of Mr. E. A. Meakin:—

Handsome new designed strong-made pieces of household furniture, etc.

The property of Mrs. Sargeant:—

Teakwood cupboard, iron cot, etc.

The property of a Hindu gentleman:—

Blackwood cup board, fire proof safe, etc.

By order of the office concerned:—

5 D. C. and A. C. quite new electric table fans, 230 volts 10" to 16".

By order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Mr. Thomas Laurent, an Insolvent, the following:—

Casks of pink powder and cement, tins of Rockman's water proof composition and cement, samples, empty casks, tins and drums, name board, old corrugated sheets, wooden pieces, window doors, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S.T.).

2 rubber-tyred glass-fronted miniature office broughams.

2 rubber-tyred palanquin shaped miniature office shigrams.

1 rubber-tyred handsome victoria.

1 vis-a-vis (little used).

1 Arab horse.

Second-hand bicycles.

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest of the Insolvent in the landed property at De Lisle Road (Tulsi Pipe).

Under instructions from B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee Bombay and the Assignee of the estate and effects of Toorah Khodabux Rangari, Insolvent, and with the consent of the mortgagee, Mr. Jamshed Merwan Irani and in pursuance of the order of the High Court dated 18th day of June, 1916, passed in the matter of the Insolvency No. 222 of 1916 of the said Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction on TUESDAY the 18th day of July 1916, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.). the right, title and interest of the said insolvent in the following landed property on the premises.

PARTICULARS.—All that piece or parcel of Lease hold immoveable property leased to Toorah Khodabux Rangari, Insolvent, in perpetuity from the 2nd day of December, 1910, by an Indenture of Lease dated the 2nd day of December 1910 and expressed to be made between Haji Ebrahim Haji Latiff and others of the one part and the insolvent of the other part, together with the structure erected thereon situate at De Lisle Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, which piece of land has been computed to contain a total area of 633.33 square yards or thereabouts and which is bounded on the east by the Tulsi Pipe Road, on the west partly by the Plot No. 14 and partly by the Plot No. 15, on the North by the Plot No. 12, and on the South by the Plot No. 10. This plot together with 31 other plots bear Collectors Old Nos. 47, 67, 89, 175, 645, 646, 583, 603 and 764 and New Nos. 11931, 11934 and 11957, New Survey No. 1/2631, 1/2641, 2/2642, Ward No. 2521, 2526 (1) and Street No. 33-38; which premises are marked Plot No. 11.

For further particulars and printed copies of conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Malin Hiralal Mody and Ranchhordas, Solicitors for the said Official Assignee Bombay at thier office in Bell Lane, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1916.

GANDHI & CO.

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.

No. 52, Medows Street.

AUCTION SALE OF TEAK AND BLACK WOOD OFFICE AND HOUSE HOLD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY SATURDAY, the 8th July, 1916, at 2-30 p.m., (S. T.), Messrs. GANDHI & Co., will sell by public auction at their rooms No. 52 Medows Street Fort, very rich teak and black wood office as well as house hold furniture including fancy satin lined suites, marble top center and octagon tables, writing and lady's tables, dirty cloth baskets, office chairs, cupboards, almyrahs, chest drawers, sitc board tables, wooden cots, verandah benches, phonographs, leather lined sofas, bookstands, curzon chairs, easy chairs, babe cradle, teapoys, etc., etc.

The property of a private gentleman.

1 fancy tapestry lined black wood sofa, 1 pair carved corner cabinets, 1 sewing machine.

By order of an office.

1 roll top table in two pieces American make, useful to officers as well as to doctors.

1 revolving book case, 6 office chairs, typewriting tables, easy chairs, etc.

The property of a gentleman.

1 fancy satin lined black wood cushioned suite in 5 pieces.

By order of the concerned.

1 ice machine.

2 GANDHI & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1916.

AUCTION SALE.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO

ON GOVERNMENT AND G. I. P. RY. LISTS.

No. 53, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Telephone No. 1285.

Residence Tele. No. 696.

IMPORTANT TO MILL OWNERS, COLOUR AND CHEMICAL MERCHANTS.

Messrs. MEHTA & Co., are instructed to invite private offers for any or all of the undermentioned colours before the 9th July, 1916. Samples may be had on application.

2 casks each 1 cwt. Diazo Black B. H. G.
4 casks each 5 cwts. Sulphur Black paste.
1 keg 4 cwts. Brilliant Black B. R. Extra.
3 kegs each 1 cwt. Cotton Yellow Dye.
2 kegs each 1½ cwt. Cotton Red Dye.
18 drums each 5 cwts. Sodium Sulphide.
14 lbs. Ravasia Black B. 1 lb. tin.
20½ lbs. Direct Black E A 162, 1 lb. tin.

MEHTA, and Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 8th July, 1916.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET.
Tel. 1882.

TO-NIGHT! *TO-NIGHT!*

A SENSATIONAL INDIAN DRAMA

THE LAST GHOST DANCE

3 Acts. 4,000 Feet.

A remarkable Indian subject introducing all the living Chiefs now on the Government Reservation in Oklahoma.

This subject describes with historic correctness an exciting uprising.

Produced on the famous Miller Bross 101 Ranch, with Elsie Albert, Baby Early, and Hundreds of real Indians.

Also Showing:—
The Gaumont Graphic
NELLY'S SMALL STATUE
(a drama in 2 parts)
and
Two Side Splitting, Roaring Comics,

Time:—7, 8-45, 10-30

EXTRA PRIZE SHOWS, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY, 5-15.
USUAL HALF RATES:

COMING. COMING.

Greatest of all Serial Photoplays

GRAFT OR GREED

20 Episodes. 50,000 Feet. 40 Reels.

SKATING RINK

OPEN DAILY.

DAILY SESSIONS AS USUAL.
Sunday Morning Session 9 to 11.

FOR PARSEES ONLY

Evening Session 5-30 to 7-30 with Band.
Admission As. 8, use of skates As. 8.

Tickets to be had at the Door or at
SOUNDY & Co.,
23, Church Gate Street.

Kirloskar Sangit Company

WILL STAGE

At 9 p.m. Saturday, 8th July 1916

AND

At 3-30 p.m. Sunday, 9th July 1916

New Romance in Sangit:

PUNYA-PRABHAV

By Mr. Ram Ganesh Gadkari.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

BOMBAY'S PREMIER PLACE OF AMUSEMENT.

Every Evening at 9-30 P.M. A Sensational Attraction.

THE BODIE BOOM HAS COMMENCED!

Absolutely the Greatest Sensation ever seen in Bombay!!

PACKED HOUSES NIGHTLY! THE PROOF! THE PROOF! THE PROOF! **PACKED HOUSES NIGHTLY!**

A FEAST OF SCIENCE!!! A RIOT OF MERRIMENT!!!

MAURICE E. BANDMAN presents the first appearance here of the famous

DR. WALFORD BODIE

THE ELECTRIC WIZARD. Scotland's Greatest Entertainer and Bloodless Surgeon

Assisted by the beautiful **"LA BELLE ELECTRA"** In New and Startling Novelties,

SEE The Great Death Chair Experiment. Bodies Electric Bombs. The cage of death. Dr. Bodie's Submarine Searchlight, as offered to the Admiralty.

Dr. BODIES Merry Mediums FUNNIER THAN HALF A DOZEN PANTOMIMES

Free Surgical advice at the Theatre from 12 to 1 daily. CRIPPLES SPECIALLY INVITED

Supported by a full Vaudeville programme.

DOLLY ROBSON	HARRY AUSTEN	BELLA SKENE	MARIE STEWART
The Bell voiced girl.	The Caledonian Comedian.	Comedienne.	Vocalist and Dancer.

Dr. BODIE introduces his well known Ventriloquial Sketch.

'THE LAIRD'S HIGHLAND PARTY'

The Greatest Ventriloquial Act Touring. 12 Life Sized Figures.

Prices Rs. 5 to 8 annas. Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

6-30 P.M. EXCELSIOR PICTURES 6-30 P.M.

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA

CHARNI ROAD TO-NIGHT TEL. No. 1271

A "Gold Rooster" Play in Five Parts.

HAZEL KIRKE

THE MILLER'S DAUGHTER.

FEATURING

That Fascinating and World-Renowned Actress.

PEARL WHITE

Supported by Bruce Macrae, William Riley Hatch and Creighton Hale.

A charming society drama, full of human pathos. For a moving picture story of passion and emotion, with love at the last, we can thoroughly recommend it.

QUALITY AI & A PLOT THAT GRIPS.

3 Shows Nightly,—6-45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10, 10-15 to 11-45.
Prize Shows,—Saturday and Sunday, 5 to 6-30.

WESTERN INDIA TURF CLUB.

POONA RACING SEASON, 1916.

The season will consist of 15 days' racing, to be held from 29th July to 7th October, 1916:

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR WHOLE SEASON.

Each Gentleman .. .. .. Rs. 50
Each Lady .. .. „ 15

N.B.—MEMBERS of the TURF CLUB and Ladies with badges will receive Tickets.

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N.B.—Tickets of admission and Coupon Books are subject to the Rules and Regulations of the Western India Turf Club. Children in arms will not be admitted.

By Order,
J. REYNOLDS,
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POONA,
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Saturday 15th July from 8 p.m. to 11 p.m.

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SUNDAY SERVICES.

(3rd Sunday after Trinity, 9th July.)

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The Cathedral St. Thomas the Apostle, Church Gate Street—Clergy: The Venerable C. M. Braham Archdeacon.—7 a.m. Holy Communion; 7-45 a.m., Matins; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion (Choral)—Lloyd in E. flat; Hymns, 7, 251, 566, 189; 5-30 p.m., Children's Service; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Canticles—Walmisley in C.; Hymns 251, 217, 277; Collections for Church Expenses. Daily Matins at 7-15 a.m., and Evensong at 5-45 p.m., Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a.m. On Wednesdays Choral Evensong at 6-30 p.m., and War Litany at 7 p.m.

Afghan Memorial Church, Colaba—Chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wyrmald; 8 a.m. Holy Communion; 10 a.m. Parade Service 5-15 p.m. Sunday School; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service.

All Saints' Church Malabar Hill 8 a.m. Matins 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion 6-30 p.m. Evensong.

St. Mary the Blessed Virgin, Parel—Chaplain Rev. J. B. Glass 8 a.m., Morning Prayer 8-30 a.m.; Holy Communion, 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon, Preacher; Rev. J. B. Glass.

Emmanuel Church Girgaum.—Clergy (English), Rev. H. T. Vodden, M. A.—(Incumbent), Rev. C. W. Thorne, M.A., and Rev. J. H. Robinson, M.A. (Marathi)—Rev. Canon D. L. Joshi and Rev. D. A. Yardi, B.A., (Gujarati)—Rev. L. Hari; English Services—8 a.m. Holy Communion: 6-30 p.m. Evening Prayer, and Sermon; Collections for Church Expenses and Poor. Marathi Service 9 a.m., Gujarathi Service, 2-30 p.m.

St. Paul's Kamatipura (S. P. G.) Foras Road Clergy: Rev. A. J. P. French, M.A., Hindustani). Rev. J. Martin (Tamil) 7-30 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion (Urdu): 10 a.m. Matins Litany and Holy Communion alternately (Tamil) 5 p.m. Evensong (Urdu).

Christ Church Byculla.—Chaplain Rev. J. A. Sawtell; 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion; 8-30 a.m., Matins (Choral); 5-15 p.m., Sunday School; 6-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon.

St. Nicholas Church opposite Prince's Dock Chaplain (Vacant) 9-45 a.m. Morning Prayer and Holy Communion; 7 p.m., Evening Service and Sermon; Week days, 9 p.m. Evening Prayer.

Holy Trunityt Church, Hornby Road, Clergy: Rev. A. B. Bradbury, 8 a.m. Matins and Litany; 8-30 a.m. Holy Communion; 6-30 p.m. Evensong and Sermon.

Holy Cross Umarkhadi (Chapel of Ease to St. Peter.)—Clergy; Rev. Fr. Moore, Rev. H. Lord and Rev. J. Londhe; 6-30 a.m. Holy Communion (English); 7-30 Holy Communion and Sermon (Marathi); 9 a.m. Morning Prayer and Sermon (Gujarathi); 6-30 p.m. Evening Service and Sermon (Marathi).

St. Stephen the Martyr, Bandra Hill.—Chaplain; Rev. J. B. Glass, Morning Prayer and Sermon, 11 a.m.

The Good Shepherd, Dhharavi (by Sion)—(Chapel of Ease to Stt. Paul—Service by the Clergy of St. Paul's, 7-30 a.m., Holy Communion or Matins alternately; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Tamil services conducted by Rev. J. Martyn.

St. Peter's Mazagon.—6-30 a.m. Holy Eucharist; 7-15 a.m., Matins and Litany; 8 a.m., Choral Eucharist; 10-30 a.m., Children's Service; 5-30 p.m., Evensong and Sermon. Alms for Church Expenses.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

St. Andrew's Church (Church of Scotland), Apollo Street Fortt; Senior Chaplain Rev. J. Drummond Gordon, B. D. Junior Chaplain, Rev. R. E. Lee, M. D., 9-30 a.m., Joint Service, with United Free Church of Scotland; 5-15 p.m., Sunday School Young Communicants Class; 6-30 p.m., Evening Sevice.

United Free Church of Scotland, Waudby Road.—Chaplain; Rev. R. M. Gray; 9-30 a.m., United Service in St. Andrew's Church; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Bible Classes; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher; Rev. R. M. Gray.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Ambroli Presbyterian Church, Girgaum Back Road.—Minister: Rev. M. B. Nikambe. English Service 8-30 a.m., Evening Service in Marathi, 5 p.m.

METHODIST.

Taylor Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Clare Road, Byculla, Pastor Rev. W. E. Bancroft, 8-30 a.m., Sunday School; 9-15 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service; 8-45 p.m., Men's Social Hour in Union Hall.

Bowen Memorial Methodist Episcopal Church Lansdowne Road, Apollo Bunder.—Pastor Rev. H. Ingham; 9-45 a.m., Sunday School; 11 a.m., Morning Service; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service. A Cordial welcome to all.

WESLEYAN.

Wesleyan Church, Jacob Causeway.—9 a.m., Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. E. Hart; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 5 p.m., Sunday School and Adult Bible Class.

Wesleyan Church, Victoria Gardens.—10 a.m. Morning Service; Preacher; Rev. T. H. Sheriff; 6-30 p.m. Evening Service, Preacher: Rev. Frank Hart; Sunday School at 5 p.m.

Wesleyan Marathi Mission: (Minister Rev. S. Rahator)—8-15 a.m., Byculla; 4-30 p.m. Elphinstone Road, Parel; 6-30 p.m., Elphinstone Road, Parel, (Tamil and Telugu Service).

CONGREGATIONAL.

American Mission Church.—Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla.—Pastor Rev. John Maleiu.—9 a.m., Sunday School; 10 a.m., Sunday School Teachers Class; 3-45 p.m., Gospel Spreading Society; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Prayer Meeting on Friday at 8-30 p.m. Goodwill Hall, Agripada; 9 a.m., Sunday School; 5 p.m., Afternoon Service; Preacher Rev. N. G. Gaikwad.

BAPTIST.

Bombay Baptist Church (opposite Post Office) Middle Colaba, Minister Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 9 a.m. Morning Service, Preacher, Rev. A. E. Hubbard; 6-30 p.m., Evening Service, Preacher: Major E. L. Watson, C.F., Sunday School and Men's Bible Class from 5 to 6 p.m.

SEVENTH-DAY ADVENTISTS.

Seventh-Day Adventist Church, Apollo Bunder (Opposite Watson's Annexe).—Services—Sunday 6-30 p.m., Preaching; Saturday 6-30 p.m., 5-15 Sabbath School, School, Wednesday 6-30 p.m., Bible Study and Prayer Meeting, Pastors; G. W. Petit and W. R. French in charge.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

The Cathedral, Kalbadevi, Vicar: Rev. Dr. B. De Monte 7 and 8-30 a.m. Masses; 5-30 p.m. Evening Service.

The Holy Name, Wodehouse Road.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers. Masses, 6 a.m., 8 a.m. 9 a.m., Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

St. Anne's Byculla.—Clergy: The Jesuit Fathers; Masses, 6-30 a.m., 7-30 a.m. and 8-30 a.m. Evening Service 6-30 p.m.

Cavel Church, (Our Lady of Health.)—Vicar Rev. M. D'Sa. Mass 7 and 8-30 a.m.

Mount Mary's Chapel, Bandra Hill, Bandra.—9-30 a.m. Mass.

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Dabul (Burrow's Lane) Girgaum Road.—Vicar; Rev. Fr. J. N. Coutinho, 5-20, 6-20, 7-30, and 10-30 a.m. Masses; 6 p.m. Benediction.

St. Teresa's Chapel, Girgaum Tram Terminus.—Chaplain Rev. D. Remedios.—6-30 a.m. Mass; 5-30 Evening Service.

Our Lady of Dolours, New Sonapur.—6 and 8 a.m. Mass with Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

St. Joseph's Colaba.—8 a.m. Mass and Sermon; 6-30 p.m., Service and Benediction.

St. Joseph's Umarkhadi.—7 and 8-30 a.m., Masses; 5-30 p.m., Benediction.

Church of N. S. de Salvacao Dadar.—Acting Vicar: Rev. F. J. Dias., Sunday Services. Low Masses at 5-30, 7-30 and 9 a.m. Evening Service 4-30 p.m., Daily Masses 6-30 and 8 a.m.

Church of O. L. of Rosary, Mazagon.—The Catholic Employees of the Bombay Port Trust Workshops will offer the Annual Solemn Thanksgiving High Mass in Honor of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, at 8-30 a.m.

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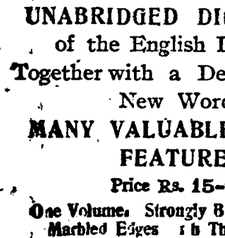

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WEATHER REPORT

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The monsoon has been more active but rain continues very light in northern India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India west, Konkan and Malabar; local in Burma, north Bengal, Assam, east and north Punjab, the Central Provinces, north Hyderabad, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Gujarat and Bombay Deccan.

The Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Victoria Point two inches; Lashio four; Cherrapunji three; Dibrugarh two; Silchar one; Dinajpur, Jalpaiguri three; Hissar three quarters; Indore a half; Pendra two, and Cochin one.

Forecast:—Extension of rain in Bihar and north Punjab.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

STATIONS.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 7th July 1916.	Total since June 1st 1916.	June 1st to 7th July. 1915.	1914.
Colaba [Observatory]	0.52	24.94	40.57	17.79
Fort [St. George's Hospital] ..	0.22	22.64	37.33	20.01
Esplanade [Gok. Tej. Hospital] ..	0.25	22.37	38.37	19.70
Byculla [J. J. Hospital] ..	0.46	24.48	43.26	21.55

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 6th July 1916.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a. m. 2 p. m. 4 p. m. and 10 p. m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg Fahr	29.655 Inch.
Temperature of Air	81.6 Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78.2 ,,
Dew Point	77.0 ,,
Relative humidity of Air	0.863 ,,
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy=10)	7.4 ,,
Maximum temperature of Air	85.8 ,,
Minimum do.	77.8 ,,
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight	W.S.E.
Movement of Wind do.	111 Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.13 inches
Total fall during month	0.37 ,,
Do. do. year	24.58 ,,
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 7th July	0.57 ,,

SUN, MOON AND TIDES IN BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean Time depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean time.		Depth on Still.
	July		h. m.	ft. in.	July		h. m.	ft. in.
Fri.	7	m	3 14	25 0	7	m	8 42	18 10
			3 20a	26 7			9 42a	18 4
Sat.	8	m	4 7	24 9	8	m	9 29	19 9
			3 59a	26 2			10 32a	18 1
Sun.	9	m	5 12	24 8	9	m	10 32	20 8
			4 47a	25 9			11 37a	17 8
Mon.	10	m	6 23	24 10	10	m	11 58	21 4
			5 50a	25 5				
Tues.	11	m	7 50	25 6	11	m	0 44	17 1
			7 1a	25 3			1 29a	21 4
Wed.	12	m	9 1	26 1	12	m	1 49	16 4
			8 17a	25 6			2 49a	20 10
Thur.	13	m	10 1	27 10	13	m	2 49	15 6
			9 33a	26 0			3 55a	20 0

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

		Sunrise	Sunset
July	7 (Friday)	6h. 7m. a	7h. 20m.
,,	8 (Saturday)	6h. 7m. a	7h. 20m.
,,	9 (Sunday)	6h. 8m. a	7h. 20m.
,,	10 (Monday)	6h. 8m. a	7h. 20m.
,,	11 (Tuesday)	6h. 8m. a	7h. 20m.
,,	12 (Wednesday)	6h. 9m. a	7h. 20m.
,,	13 (Thursday)	6h. 9m. a	7h. 20m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter	1916 July	8d. 5h. 25.0	p.m.
Full Moon	,, ,,	15d. 10h. 10.0	a.m.
Last Quarter	,, ,,	22d. 5h. 3.0	a.m.
New Moon	,, ,,	30d. 7h. 45.4	a.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Friday, the 7th July, 1916, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

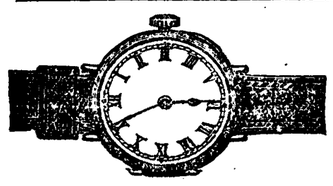
The Punjab.—Hissar reports 0.77in. of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are heavily clouded in the central parts and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. Day temperature is in excess at Multan and Delhi; night temperature is above the average in the north Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual in the southern districts. Day temperature is in excess at Agra, Allahabad and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The air is drier than usual. Temperature continues much above the average.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Nearly general rain has fallen in Central India West and local in south Gujarat and Kathiawar; Veraval reports 0.51in. of rain. Surat 0.18in., Neemuch 0.10in. and Indore 0.59in. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess in north Gujarat and in Central India West; night temperature is also higher than usual at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Fairly general rain had 0.18in., Amraoti 0.56in. and Nagpur 0.45in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded.



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has fallen; Sangor has had 0.20in., Hoshanga- Maximum temperature is generally in excess.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general; Bombay has had 0.52in., Ratnagiri 0.32in., Mormugao 0.40in. and Karwar 0.33in. Skies are moderately clouded.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Ahmednagar records 0.09in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Day temperature is in excess at Poona and Belgaum.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in Central India West, fairly general in the Central Provinces and local in the north Bombay Deccan, south Gujarat and on the south Kathiawar coast. Some showers have fallen in the south-east Punjab and on the north Madras coast. Colombo reports a heavy fall of 7.25in. during a thunderstorm.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast and local in the north Bombay Deccan, the Central Provinces and on the north Madras coast. A few falls may occur in south Gujarat and Mysore.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 a. m. on FRIDAY, the 7th of July 1916.

STATIONS	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours	Minimum of past 24 hours	Humidity. 8 A. M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours	Total 1st June to date.	Departure 1st June to date.
PERSIAN GULF—						
Bushire	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th July)	95.1	90.2	64	..	0	0
Jask	91.4	81.2	51	..	0	—0.65
Do. (6th July)	91.3	84.0	82	..	0	—0.05
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (6th July)	95.7	80.9	78	..	0	—0.15
PUNJAB—						
Multan	111.3	87.9	53	..	0	—0.98
Rawalpindi	101.9	82.5	56	..	3.57	0.23
Lahore	99.9	85.6	62	..	0.51	—2.02
Hissar	100.2	78.3	72	0.77	1.84	..
Ambala	98.0	82.4	67	..	0.60	0.06
Delhi	102.2	82.1	69	..	2.12	—0.04
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	102.7	83.5	65	..	2.98	—1.60
Mainpuri	97.4	80.1	83	..	4.42	—0.79
Jhansi	101.0	83.8	56	..	0.73	—1.93
Cawnpore	99.2	82.1	53	..	14.93	9.96
Allahabad	98	82.8	62	..	20.78	14.18
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	112.1	85.6	54	..	0	—0.33
Karachi	89.0	80.6	84	..	0.21	—0.97
Ajmer	100.2	86.1	46	..	3.09	0.13
Jaipore	101.4	87.1	40	..	2.41	1.24
Kotah	100.6	88.6	47	..	2.92	—0.72
Mount Abu	84.2	70.6	69	..	3.79	—0.16
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj	96.8	89.1	69	..	0.65	—2.03
Dwarka	89.9	82.4	78	..	0.19	—3.11
Veraval	94.9	79.0	86	0.51	1.23	—3.51
Rajkot	93.0	74.8	74	..	3.78	—2.46
Bhavnagar Para	88.8	75.6	77	0.03	1.14	—3.88
Surat	86.9	76.9	84	0.18	0.22	—5.34
Ahmedabad	101.4	79.7	66	..	2.30	—4.40
Deesa	100.0	84.9	64	..	2.21	—1.51
Neemuch	100.1	76.6	86	0.10	5.06	2.80
Indore	93.7	73.7	75	0.59	10.99	3.20
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	92.8	78.7	77	..	7.90	—3.69
Saugor	97.3	74.6	75	0.20	5.31	—4.37
Hoshangabad	97.1	77.4	85	0.48	6.34	0.15
Khandawa	94.4	76.3	76	..	6.40	—0.58
Akola	99.2	79.3	71	..	9.87	3.18
Amraoti	94.7	79.3	94	0.56	12.84	2.40
Nagpur	93.6	75.9	94	0.45	12.34	0.82
Chanda	92.8	77.0	85	..	10.47	0.42
Raipur	90.9	77.8	89	..	14.41	3.03
KONKAN—						
Bombay	85.8	78.6	93	0.52	24.94	—0.05
Ratnagiri	88.9	77.9	86	0.32	19.94	8.21
Mormugao	85.0	76.0	94	0.40	53.48	16.68
Karwar	84.4	76.0	94	0.32	49.26	1.15
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	91.9	75.2	79	0.02	5.82	0.21
Ahmednagar	89.9	72.0	77	0.09	4.62	—1.11
Poona	91.2	72.1	79	0.02	3.52	—2.35
Sholapur	89.8	78.3	73	..	5.94	1.14
Bijapur	88.2	70.4	80	..	4.63	0.91
Belgaum	81.1	67.8	90	..	8.30	—2.82
Aurangabad	86.1	73.0	82	0.02	10.93	4.51
Aurangabad (Indur)	91.9	70.5	80	..	8.03	1.13
Hyderabad	88.0	74.2	82	..	8.09	3.52
MALABAR AND CEYLON						
Mangalore	85.4	74.6	93	0.76	51.19	3.90
Calicut	83.8	75.1	94	0.32	48.32	2.02
Cochin	84.2	75.5	94	0.15	40.30	—4.02
Colombo	84.5	72.5	88	7.25	16.21	7.69
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam	94.1	73.0	87	0.50	10.48	4.58
Bellary	94.7	75.7	66	..	0.66	—1.70
Cuddapah	97.3	78.1	81	0.04	1.21	—2.74
Madras	97.7	76.6	89	..	5.75	2.87
Bangalore	93.3	66.8	87	..	3.15	—0.6
Coimbatore	99.5	71.4	83	..	2.80	0.4
Trichinopoly	101.7	78.8	69	..	0.03	—1.7
Negapatam	97.8	79.6	69	..	1.29	—0 5

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide, at 8.45 a.m., Standard Time on the 7th July 1916 was 29.896 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ships' barometer has to be increased or decreased by .031 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

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9.	Diseases of Men	3	6
10.	Manhood Wrecked and Rescued.	3	6
11.	Sweetheart for Life	3	6
12.	Himself	3	6
13.	Herself	3	6
14.	The Breakfast Plan and the Fasting Cure	3	6
15.	Studies in Character Building	3	6
16.	The Transaction of Business	3	6
17.	How Success is Won	3	6
18.	Fasting: Hydropathy Exercise	3	6
19.	Strong Eyes	3	6
20.	Hair Culture	3	6
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22.	Strength from Eating	3	6
23.	Truths: Talks with a Boy concerning Himself	1	11
24.	False Modesty, that protects Vice by Ignorance	1	11
25.	Constipation: Cause and Cure	0	14
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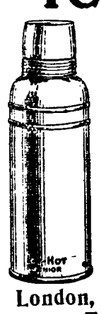

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

July 7th.

Yetorofu Maru ... Ogura ... Kobe, June 4

The following vessel obtained port clearance yesterday:—

Steamer Skuld ... Gabrielson ... Bangkok, etc.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Yetorofu Maru for Kobe, etc.
" Luzon Maru for Do.
" Dwarka for Persian Gulf
" *Singaporian for Do.
" Hild for Bangkok

* To arrive.

S. S. Kirin Maru:—The N. Y. K. steamer Kirin Maru (Eastward bound), arrived at Kobe on the 5th instant.

S. S. Shibetoru Maru:—The O. S. K. steamer Shibetoru Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 6th instant, and is due here in the afternoon of the 10th instant.

S. S. Yetorofu Maru:—The Japan Line steamer Yetorofu Maru, 2,997 tons, Captain T. Ogura, arrived in harbour yesterday from Kobe, which port she had left on the 4th ultimo, with a general cargo.

S. S. Skuld:—The steamer Skuld, 1,649 tons, Captain K. Gabrielson, will sail to-day from the Bombay harbour for Bangkok, Penang and Singapore, with a general cargo.

Friday, 7th July, 1916.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

B. Alavi	Wheeler	T. M. & Co
C. & R. Anatolia	Williams	K. N. & Co
D. & E. Rinaldo	Jardon	J. F. & Co
F. Port de Savano	Eduiongo Genoa Italian Mail	S. N. Co
H. Skuld	Gabrielsen	F. F. C. & Co
K. Dilwara	Walker	M. M. & Co
M. Salsette	Armitage	P. & O. Co
N. Priestfield	Balls	W. & A. G. & Co
P. Clan Shaw	Opeushaw	W. & A. G. & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Satranji, Indravati, Mahanadi	B. S. N. Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 City of Paris	Mills	K. N. & Co
3 Ellora		M. M. & Co
4 Sardar	Weeks	H. S. Shoostry
5 Losna	Nelson	W. & A. G. & Co
6 Ermpura		M. M. & Co
7 Luzon Maru	Watanabe	O. S. K.
8 Polyxena	Ramsay	W. & A. G. & Co
9 Goa		J. Finlay & Co
12 & 13 Aviemoor	Williams	M. M. & Co
15 Orsolo	Lilori	V. S. N. & Co

ALEXANDRA DOCK

3 Circassia	Osborne	W. & A. G. & Co
4 Khiva	Potter	P. & O. S. N. Co.
5 Chyebassa	Logan	M. M. & Co
6 Novara	Gairwood	P. & O. S. N. Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Shivedagon	Creagh	I. B. P. & Co

H. D. D.

Marmagoa	Fanning	A. Ashdown & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Baroda		M. M. & Co
Dovre	Liquland	
Firoozi	Fernel	B. & P. S. N. Co
Flor-de-Diu	Abco	Bhimji
Griqua	Crome	T. M. & Co
Hild	Jensen	F. F. Campbell & Co
Ormara	Maclean	M. M. & Co
Purahang	Nicol	T. M. & Co
Yetorofu Maru	Oyara	N. Y. K.

EXPORTS.

July 7.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Anatolia (s) 2,460 cwts. linseed oil cake, Bruel & Co.

City of Paris (s) 3 bales cowhides, A. Kassam; 1,935 cwts. myrabolams, D. Veljee.

Circassia (s) 4 bales wool, David Sassoon & Co.; 138 bales wool, B. Hurbham; 19 bales wool, D. Rhoondanmal; 69 bales wool, F. F. Campbell & Co.; 3 packages empty cylinders, Bombay Ammonia Ref Stores and Packing Co.; 76 bales wool, J. M. Dama.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia (s) 5 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.; 10 bales cottonfly, K. Visram & Co.

Nagoya (s) 4 cases cotton & silk goods, I. A. Bastawalli.

FOR BARCELONA.

Circassia (s) 200 bales cotton, F. F. Campbell & Co.

FOR LONDON.

Khiva (s) 60 bales hemp, D. M. Dongaji & Co.

Nagoya (s) 13 bales cowhides, H. A. Oomer & Sons; 7 bales cowhides, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 17 bales calf skins, M. J. Joomabhoy & Co.; 25 bales sewri cotton, K. Visram & Co.; 1,001 cwts. linseed, E. D. Sassoon & Co.

FOR PHILEDELPHIA.

Khiva (s) 24 casks goat skins, C. J. Mathews & Co.

FOR HULL.

Rinaldo (s) 3,160 cwts. linseed, Ralli Bros.

Priestfield (s) 4,000 cwts. linseed, S. Coverji & Co.; 2,000 cwts. myrabolams, O. Govindji & Co.; 1,000 cwts. myrabolams, J. Dossa; 600 cwts. myrabolams, Kallyandas Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Chybassa (s) 40 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

Porto de Savona (s) 2,002 cwts. rapeseed, C. Boggiano & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Clan Mackinnon (s). 90 cwts. gum kadaya, H. Esmail & Co.; 150 cwts. gum kadaya, J. Nurbharam & Co.; 90 cwts. gum olibanum, H. Esmail & Co.; 2,000 cwts. castorseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Porto de Savona (s) 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 4 cases sandalwood boxes, Pohomul Bros.; 4 cases cotton curtains, Pohomul Bros.; 2 cases exposed brass work of art, Pohomul Bros.; 2 cases woollen and cotton carpets, Pohomul & Co.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru (s) 800 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.

FOR YOKAICHI.

Luzon Maru (s) 1,700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 700 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Luzon Maru (s) 900 bales cotton, G. G. Kaisha; 1,300 bales cotton, N. M. K. Kaisha; 300 bales cotton, H. Meghji & Co.; 700 bales cotton, M. B. Kaisha; 600 bales cotton, Tata, Sons & Co.; 300 bales cotton, K. Devchand & Co.; 200 bales cotton, Y. K. Kwaisha; 500 bales cotton, C. Bomanji & Co.; 400 bales cotton, G. Dossa & Co.; 100 bales cotton, Sassoon J. David & Co.; 200 bales cotton, H. Nensey & Co.; 100 bales cotton, H. Rambhagat & Co.

FOR MOJI.

Luzon Maru (s) 100 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR VLADIROSTOCK.

Luzon Maru (s) 75 cwts. gum olibanum, Ali Bros.

IMPORTS.

July 7.

S. S. Khiva from London, Agents, P. and O. S. N. Co.:—68 cases boots and shoes, 840 cases medicine, 4 cases potass citrate, 2 cases, 4 packages magnesia, 67 cases tyres, 1,700 casks china clay and cement, 3 cases disinfectant crystal, 39 cases essential oil, 1 case crayons, 49 cases perfumed spirit, 52 casks plumbago crucibles, 6 cases bicromate of soda, 45 cases grape juice, 45 cases cider, 16 cases motor cycle and parts, 22 kegs potassium bicromate, 104 casks asphalte, 915 cases nails, 199 cases champagne, 138 cases whisky, 1,537 cases lime juice, 5 cases green peas, 12 cases prunes, 50 cases claret, 22 casks, 6 packages ivory, 15 cases potassium cyanide, 10 cases pharmaceatical products, 30 cases, 2 casks spirits, 3 casks alum, 65 cases vin rouge, 630 cases beer, 25 cases tiles, 30 cases liquor, 216 cases, 1 hhd geneva, 1,841 cases brandy, 8 casks, 10 cases glass bottles, 611 cases, 14 hhds, 4 casks wine, 13 cases scrubba ammonia, 10 casks, 3 crates earthenware, 1 case paraffin liquid, 3 truess, 2 packages leather belting, 1 hhd, 7 packages sherry, 20 cases cycles, 15 cases tinned peas, 5 packages hydrogen peroxide, 83 cases motor car and parts, 50 tons chalk, 32 cases cod liver oil, 4 bags coffee beans, 2 boxes gold coins, 1 box, 2 bars silver, 23 cases chemical products, 84 cases soap, 3 cases woollen goods, 75 casks tallow, 8 cases silk and cotton goods, 112 cases mixed tissue, 26 packages canvas, 15 bales tobacco, 121 cases cigarettes, 2 bales balata belting, 8 cases cigars, 10 cases art silk goods, 8 cases clocks, 2 cases shawls, 25 cases sardines, 3 cases umbrellas, 260 cases gin, 2 cases cotton and woollen goods, 66 cases rhodine, 14 cases saffron, 300 bags almonds, 1 case woollen yarn, 18 cases, 124 packages cotton goods, 118 cases bacon, 357 cases cheese, 94 cases hams, 27 cases lime cream, 11 cases, 2 bales leather, 92 bales, 37 cases paper, 236 cases confectionery, 155 cases jam, 2,570 cases condensed milk, 12 cases perfumery, 9 cases hides, 478 kegs w. lead, 144 kegs r. lead, 8 cases, 88 drums, 916 kegs paint, 42 cases, 4 cases colour, 182 cases varnish, 63 cases castor oil, 909 cases o. stores, 37 cases boyril and virol, 334 cases vinegar, 44 cases preserves, 80 drums colza oil, 26 cases marmalade, 140 drums, 3 cases oil, 10 cases ammonia, 221 cases provisions, 12 drums linseed oil, 65 cases emulsion, 136 packages, 1,472 cases biscuits.

S. S. Anatolia from Liverpool, Agents, Killick Nixon & Co.:—5 cases glycerine, 3 drums zinc chloride, 60 casks nitrate of soda, 40 kegs litharge, 8 kegs hyposulphate of soda, 24 bottles quicksilver, 78 drums magnesium chloride, 20 kegs borax, 5 barrels salammoniac, 20 cases ether, 14 drums calcium chloride, 41 drums sodium sulphide, 120 cases ammonia carbonate, 2,000 kegs bicarb soda, 17 cases drugs, 500 kegs sulphate of copper, 200 barrels green coperas, 8 casks oxalic acid crystals, 20 cases antimony salt, 1,158 casks, 922 bags china clay, 4 cases cycle accessories, 5 cases cycles and parts, 322 cases beer, 1 case motor car, 7 cases essence, 30 crates, 6 hhds earthenware, 3 cases glass globes and mantles, 100 bags sago flour, 2 cases boots and shoes, 84 cases, 12 casks tiles, 56 cases whisky, 32 cases, 12 crates tyres, 5 cases tobacco, 36 cases cigarettes, 7 packages rope, 8 casks glass chimney, 21 casks tallow, 2,460 boxes tinplates, 247 cases, 3,698 boxes, 3 drums soap, 18 drums, 8 cases lubricating oil, 4 drums grease, 2 barrels sealing wax, 2 cases, 2 trusses picking bands, 11 cases roller skin, 27 casks, 1,109 cases nails, 5 cases, 3 bales leather belting, 38 cases bacon, 2 cases essential oil, 20 cases sausages, 35 cases sardines, 15 cases confectionery, 3 cases hams, 2 cases leather, 19 drums, 9 cases, 9 casks colour, 350 cases biscuits, 87 bales, 2 cases paper, 40 bales rugs, 17 cases umbrellas, 3 bales, 2 cases flannel, 2 cases cotton and linnen goods, 2 cases canvas, 3 cases silk goods, 5 cases linnen goods, 27 cases cotton and art silk goods, 25 cases, 3 bales cotton and wollen goods, 59 trusses cotton rope, 12 cases oil cloth, 44 cases umbrella furniture, 6 cases, 30 bales woollen goods, 22 cases cotton net, 322 cases, 190 bales cotton yarn, 1,396 cases, 779 bales cotton piece goods.

THE INDIAN "RESERVOIR."

GERMAN DREAM OF DEPLETION OF OUR RESOURCES.

During the course of the debate in Committee of Supply on the Army Estimates in the House of Commons on May 31, Colonel Yate commented upon the statement made by Mr. Tennant that the Germans would regard the employment of Indian and African troops in the present War as evidence of a depletion of our sources of supply.

Mr. Tennant observed that what he had said was that there would be headlines in the German Press congratulating the Germans upon the fact that Britain had come so far to the end of her resources that she was compelled to employ great blocks of black troops.

Colonel Yate pointed out that the Germans could not look upon the employment of black troops by France as an indication that that country was coming to the end of her resources. The French had employed Algerians, Moroccans, and Senegalese troops with conspicuous success. As for our Indian troops, all acknowledged the spirit which they had displayed. The 70,000 men who came over at the beginning of the War had never seen snow before, yet they went through the whole winter in Flanders, often up to their knees in snow, and exposed to cold and rain, and in spite of all these disadvantages, they had delighted everyone by their splendid heroism and thoroughly deserved the tribute paid to them by Sir Douglas Haig in his latest despatch They way in which the chiefs of India sent their troops had been magnificent, and the behaviour of the men in East Africa, Mesopotamia, and France had proved how the Indian soldier could fight. He agreed, however with Mr. Tennant that India could not produce ten to twelve new divisions of troops. We had neither the officers nor the men. But he did think that Indian troops might have been sent to reinforce the Mesopotamian Army, who would have reached General Townshend in ample time, instead of waiting for those two divisions sent from France. India was full of Indian troops at the time. In his judgment the late Viceroy and the present Commander-in-Chief in India became obsessed with the idea that they could not denude India of Indian troops. That was right enough; but Indian troops could quite easily have been sent to Mesopotamia in advance of the divisions from France. Every regiment sent from India to fight for the Empire became more and more loyal All the regular troops in India last autumn might easily have been replaced by irregulars under their own chiefs, with perhaps one or two British officers. Nepalese troops were serving in India under their own officers at the present time, and it was possible to raise numbers of fine men in Baluchistan, who would have kept order in India no matter what riot occurred As for the Army which was sent to Mesopotamia from India, it was absolutely starved. He had read speeches by the late Commander-in-Chief in which he said that he could never get money. The present Finance Minister, Sir William Meyer, had starved the Army year after year, and his present boast was that there was no extra tax in India. India was perfectly willing to bear her fair share of tax. We had not had the munitions which India ought to get. As to guns, he had seen a letter from an Artillery officer the other day, who had been sent back wounded from Mesopotamia, and he wrote, 'I am here doing duty with a howitzer battery. Oh, if only I had had that battery with me in Mesopotamia all the time!" India, again, had not done anything in regard to the shortage of merchant ships. In olden days magnificent three-deckers were built at Bombay, but now no one heard of a single ship being built there. The British in India had not risen to the occasion.

BRITISH OWNED

VITAFER restores strength, memory and the zest of life, when lost by illness or careless living.

VITAFER

is and always has been purely British in conception, ownership and production.

Vitafer

The Greatest of all Tonic Foods.

succeeds where other Tonic Foods fail, as a restorative from nervous exhaustion, debility, neurasthenia, etc., and after Malaria, etc.

AS FOOD FOR THE BODY—VITAFER increases vitality, builds bone, nourishes tissue and increases weight without adding fat.

AS FOOD FOR THE BRAIN—VITAFER contains Organic Phosphorus in the only form in which it can be perfectly utilised by the brain and nervous system.

A M.R.C.S. writes: "It may interest you to know that I have fourteen patients taking VITAFER, and I cannot speak too highly of it. I am using it in Neuralgia, Neuritis, Debility, Neurasthenia, etc., with exceedingly fine results.

Later. "I am placing your preparation before all others, which accounts for my having twenty-one patients now taking it."

N.B.—The moderate price places it within the reach of all.

Sold by all Chemists in air-tight bottles of 4 oz., 8 oz., and 16 oz., at Rs. 1-12, Rs. 3, and Rs. 5.

VITAFER is produced entirely by SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., of BIRMINGHAM, Eng., an old established and well known English Firm of high repute. (Founded 1820.) All the processes of VITAFER manufacture are carried out in their own works at TIPPERARY and BIRMINGHAM.

WHOLESALE AGENTS IN BOMBAY—
MADON, SONS & CO., 16, Abdel Rehman St.
THOMSON & TAYLOR, Esplanade Rd.

BRITISH *therefore* BEST

For Dyspeptics

and in convalescence, whenever "special feeding" is required, there is a case for Benger's Food. It forms with milk a dainty and delicious food cream, which in preparation, becomes automatically made suitable for the weakliest digestion.

BENGER'S
Food

contains the natural elements of self-digestion. Medical men know and approve its contents, and under their authority, it is used in civil, military, and naval hospitals, and in convalescent and nursing institutions.

From an F.R.C.S.

"I cannot give your Food a better testimony than to say that I am a dyspeptic "myself. I find it extremely useful and at the same time palatable."

Benger's Food is sold in tins by Chemists, etc., everywhere.

Full particulars and directions with each tin. Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers:
BENGER'S FOOD LTD., MANCHESTER, England.
BRANCH OFFICES: NEW YORK (U.S.A.) 90, Beekman Street. SYDNEY (N.S.W.) 117, Pitt Street.

2681

Quality.

With **LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,** *a few drops* sprinkled over the meat, fish or cheese, &c., are all that is required to impart the most delicious piquancy and flavour.

The QUALITY and concentration of its ingredients make a little of this sauce go a long way.

Lea & Perrins

The Original and Genuine WORCESTERSHIRE.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

GOLD IN BENGAL.

NEW DISCOVERIES.

A LONG LINE OF OLD WORKINGS.

(From our Special Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, July 6.

The Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company has many Bombay investors on its list of shareholders, and they are doubtless wondering what has happened on the property since the directors issued their last report. From an inspection I recently made of the new channels and cross-cuts I am able to announce that the evidences of gold are abundant; and although the prospectors have not yet struck anything in the nature of a mother lode or a main reef there are innumerable rich pockets everywhere and the concern has undoubtedly acquired the nature of a paying proposition. The stamps have now been erected and the company will be actually producing gold before the end of the current month.

There are four distinct gold-mining concerns on the Dalbhoom Estate, and the Dalbhoom Gold and Minerals Prospecting Company may be regarded as the parent of the group. The next position on the list of immediate importance is occupied by the Dalbhoom Gold Mining Syndicate, under the managing agency of Messrs. Octavius Steel & Company. The remaining two are known as Lobell's Syndicate and the Barhai River Gold Mining Syndicate. There has, hitherto, been but little done in the way of preliminary exploitation by these three smaller concerns, for the promoters deemed it advisable to watch the results achieved in the Dalbhoom mines before incurring heavy expenditure on prospective work. As, however, the premier company has now commenced actual business, one at least of the branch undertakings has begun to move towards a similar objective, and the report which was issued yesterday by Mr. Philip E. Billinghurst, the mining expert, on the the Barhai River concession, is full, from beginning to end, of illuminating and instructive details. So remarkable is this report in many of its features that it is sure to cause surprise among those who do not yet regard India as a country of vast mineral resources.

HOW THE GOLD OCCURS.

While describing the physical and geographical features of the Barhai River property Mr. Billinghurst says:—

At some period mineralisation occurred and along certain rock contacts, solutions carrying gold and silica precipitated their burden under conditions of decreasing heat and pressure, to form the greyish, blue, or black auriferous quartz reefs. The coarse crystallisation of this gold bearing quartz shows it to have filled crushed zones of country or shrinkage cracks but the apparent absence of long lines of this quartz, and the common occurrence of it forming a number of short parallel reefs on low hills with very irregular distribution of gold, or the total absence of it in the quartz cannot be easily explained. It would seem that the siliceous solutions at first contained no gold, but after the quartz was formed fresh earth movements permitted other siliceous solutions carrying gold to rise which deposited gold on the older quartz (forming the rich pockets) and also formed new auriferous quartz. The detrital gold scattered so widely over the schists is probably chiefly derived from the sedimentary beds which being formed by the wearing away of still more ancient rocks probably contained gold. The erosion of these would allow of the gold scattered through the beds to be partially concentrated as it is now found.

Mr. Billinghurst refers in his report to a number of hills around the base of which gold washing is energetically carried on in the rainy season. Besides the quartzite hills there are others composed principally of iron quartz schists, of blue and white quartz and others of changed magniesian schists. For an example of how this gold sometimes occurs, there is near Kudersai, he says a long low hill principally composed of soft schists around the base of which are cultivated fields. The cultivators complain that the crops in those fields are greatly damaged each rainy season by the invasion of the Bhumaj gold washers who scrape every little water channel in the ploughed fields for the gold washed from the soil. The hill itself shows no gold bearing rock; some quartz occurs, but it is barren. A large number of samples of every kind of earth and rock from this hill has been proved to be the same. From whence is the gold derived?

PECULIARITY OF THE GOLD.

A peculiarity of the gold found is its coarseness while that found in the crushed rock is generally extremely fine, often resembling a golden powder. Chemical or electrochemical action might cause an agglomeration of minute specks of gold and so build up the larger pieces but the conditions for that in this dry country are particularly unfavourable. To make this problem clear and considering that this report must to some extent guide the Engineer when carrying on prospecting work, it seems necessary to sacrifice brevity a little and write more fully on the subject of ancient mining for gold.

The natives of India unlike the people of Australia and some tribes of America and Africa, have had a comparatively high state of civilization for many thousands of years. Gold must have been always appreciated and the search for a long period must have been almost continuous. No outcropping rocks seamed with gold such as the early adventurers in Australia or America found, has been discovered in India. There is no doubt that it at one time existed, but each place was carefully worked out during the long centuries till now very few evidences can be found of its former home. There is at present not a gold mine in India but which is but an extension of ancient mines; and those of Egypt and Rhodesia are practically the same.

GREATEST CHANCE OF SUCCESS.

The mining expert believes that in the study of ancient mines the promoters of the Dalbhoom Companies will have their greatest chance of success. Probably what was once a long line of old mines (showing how families or gangs worked on the same lode but separately) are all now obliterated, but it may be that some shallow depression or heap of stones will supply a clue and lead to the re-discovery of a payable lode below. Because the Kunderkochi area is badly broken up, it does not follow that every area will be the same. The copper belt in Dalbhoom and neighbourhood is said to be eithty miles long and was anciently worked along its entire length excepting in the low-lying valleys where it was deeply buried under the soil, but the green stains of copper made it conspicuous and easy to follow. There is therefore no reason why all the gold lodes should be pockety or irregular and considerable hope may be entertained of finding long regular lodes under ancient workings.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, July 6th.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	7,000
" " " on Spec. & for Exp.	1,500
" " " of East Indian	
" " Imports	12,000
Mid. Americans	8.03+8
Egyptian F. G. F.	11.70 Unchgd.
New York 10-30 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Augt. 12.85—2 / Oct. 13.00 Unchgd.
New Orleans 9-30 a.m.	Augt. Not quoted. / Oct. 12.83—2

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, July 6th. To-day's closing price.
July	7.84+1
July-Aug.	7.84+1
Aug.-Sept.	7.81+1
Sept.-Oct.	7.78+2
Oct.-Nov.	7.78+1
Nov.-Dec.	7.70+1
Dec.-Jan.	7.68+1
Jan.-Feb.	7.67+2
Feb.-March	7.67+2
March-April	7.67+2
April-May	7.66+2
May-June	7.65+2
June-July	7.64+2

CLOSING EGYPTIAN FUTURE PRICES.

Months.	Liverpool, July 6th. To-day's price.
July	11.40—2
November	10.94—1
January	10.85—1

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

	Liverpool, July 6th.	
M. G. Bengal Good	5.90	Unchgd.
" " Fully Good	6.05	
" " Fine	6.20	
" No. 1 Oomra Good	6.55	
" " Fine	6.85	
" Broach Good	6.70	
" " Fully Good	7.15	
" " Fine	8.00	
" Scinde Good	5.95	
" " Fully Good	6.10	
" " Fine	6.25	

BANK OF ENGLAND.

London, Thursday, July 6th.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—

	£	£
Total Bullion	60,300,000	Dec. 1,100,000
Public Deposits	58,900,000	Inc. 9,600,000
Other do.	163,900,000	Dec. 2,300,000
Govt. Securities	42,200,000	No change.
Other do.	95,800,000	Inc. 8,500,000
Notes and Gold	42,400,000	Dec. 1,500,000

The Bank Reserve is 26 per cent. of the Liabilities.

AMERICAN MARKETS.

	New York, July 6th.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
" Exports to Great Britain	15,000
" " to Continent	7,000
Futures at New York Augt.	12.97+1
Futures at New York October	13.04—1
Spot Cotton at New York	13.00—5
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	13.00 Unchgd.
Futures at New Orleans Augt.	12.77—2
Futures at New Orleans October	12.84—1
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	9½+½
Demand Bills	9.75½ Unchgd.
Silver Commercial Bars	63½—¾

MONEY MARKET.

London, July 6th.

Bar Silver Spot	30½—½
Closing Tone of Silver:—Indian selling—Quiet.	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 5 per cent. since 8th August 1914	
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	5½
" Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st	5½
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months	5½
" " " 6 "	5¾
Interest day to day loans	4½
" 7 day market loans	4½
Consols 2½ %	61½
Rupee Paper 3½ %	61½
Indian Stock 3½ % Sterling Loan	73½
Government Securities 3 %	93½—¾
Ex. On London at Paris Francs	28.14 No change.

Unchgd. / No change.

WAR LOANS.

London, July 6th.

3½ % 1925—1928	£89½+½
4½ % 1925—1945	£97—½

MISCELLANEOUS MARKETS.

London, July 6th.

WHEAT.

Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. June. Nominal	55/6

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe—62 lbs. Not offered.	

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian. April. Sellers.	65
Victorian. April Sellers	67

BARLEY.

Karachi Barley. July-August Buyers	47

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Ferozepore usual Bold 416 lbs 85% ex-Ship July Aug. Sellers	59/9
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-Aug.	60
Linseed Bombay per 416 lbs. ex-Ship July-August Sellers	70
Toria Rapeseed July-August Sellers	61

LINSEED.

Linseed Argentine (La Plata) June-July	65
Linseed Calcutta July-Sept.	68/3

COTTONSEED.

Bombay Cottonseed (sound delivered per ton) June-July Bull Nominal	£12/5/0

METALS.

English best Selected Copper	£123
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£96½
Copper Braziers	£151
Yellow Metal	15½
Hard Spelter	40
Tin Plates I.C. Coke 14 × 20, 112 sheets per box weighing 90 lbs. C.I.F. Liverpool	18/9
Iron Corrugated sheets 24 gauge G.O.B. 4 %	
F.O.B. Liverpool	£26/5/0
Pig Iron No. 1 Gartsherrie	6/4/0

FREIGHT.

Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. Nominal.	

JAVA SUGAR.

Raw Java Nos. 16/18 C. & F. Calcutta, Aug.-Oct.re-sellers	21
Raw Java C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	21/1½
Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	23/1½
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi, Aug.-Oct. re-sellers	23/3

RUBBER.

Para Rubber:—Fine hard cure July-Aug.	2/8
Plantation First Latex Crepe August	2/5

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(By our Commercial Correspondent.)

July, 7.

The market opened to-day with new Broach at 293. Same business was put through in the forenoon, a Japanese house being the buyer.

July Akolas after opening at 273-8 were taken up to 278-8 by bazaar operators, New Akolas were neglected at 270.

Ready cotton is in fair demand.

We quote—

July, Akola, 278½.
September, Akola, 279.
January, Akola, 270.
January, F. G. Bengal, 230.
April Good Broach, 293.

Messrs. PATEL BROS'. MID-DAY QUOTATIONS.

Growth.	Fine.	F.G. Good.	Delivery.
M.G. Broach	..	292	Apr. 1917
M.G. Bengals	241	229½	Jan. 1917
M.G. Bengals	232	..	July 1916
M.G. Sind Punjab	..	..	
M.G. Khandesh	..	..	
M.G. Wardha Hinganghat	..	..	
M.G. Nagpore	..	..	
M.G. Akola Khamgaon	272	..	July 1916
Do.	273	..	Sep. "
M.G. Dhamangaon-Pulgaon	269½	..	Jan. 1917
M.G. Oomravati	..	313	July Aug. '16.
M.G. Westerns	..	..	"
M.G. Westerns	..	317	"
H.G. Bengalcote	..	..	
Compta	..	334	July-Aug. '16.
H.G. Bijapore	..	..	
Saw Ginned Dharwar	..	318	July-Aug. '16.

THE BOMBAY COTTON EXCHANGE CO., LD.

Market Quotation for Ready and Forward Delivery Contracts as fixed by the Rate Committee of the Exchange.

COLABA, 7th July, 1916, 5-30 p.m.

Growths.	Super-fine.	Fully Good.	Delivery.
		Good.	
Bengals (H.G.)	.. ..	230	..25th Jan. 1917
Bengals (M.G.)	241 231	219	.. Ready & July
	.. 242	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Scinde-Punjab (M.G.)	.. 224	214	.. Ready & July
	.. 253	239	.. Ready
Khandesh (M.G.)	.. 202	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	.. ..	252	.. Ready
Jalna (M.G.)	.. ..	280	.. Ready
Barsee (M.G.)	.. 305	..	.. Ready
Wadhwan (M.G.)	.. 295	..	.. Ready
Do. (H.G.)	.. ..	..	..
Indore Ujjain (M.G.)	.. ..	..	..
	.. ..	..	..
Oomra M. G. (Fair Staple)	.. 272	264	.. Ready
Akola Kghm. Karanja (M.G.)	.. 282	..	.. July & Sept.
	.. 272	..	.. 25th Jan. '17.
Oomrawatee Descriptions (M.G.)	.. 270	262	.. Ready & July
	.. 270	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M.G.)	.. 273	265	.. Ready & July
	.. 271	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Yeotmal (M.G.)	.. 275	267	.. Ready & July
	.. 273	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Nagpore Kampti (M.G.)	.. 279	271	.. Ready & July
Wardha H'ghat (M.G.)	.. 284	..	..25th Jan. 1917
	.. 280	272	.. Ready & July
	.. 289	..	..25th Jan. 1917
Broach (M.G.)	.. 285	280	.. Ready & July
	.. ..	..	295 25th April '17.
Miraj (M.G.)	.. ..	..	330 Ready
Surat (M.G.)	.. ..	..	336 July/August
Mathia (M.G.)	.. 251	237	.. Ready
Bhagalkote-Bijapur (M.G.)	.. ..	..	320 Ready
	.. ..	..	318 July/August
Sawgd. Dharwar	.. ..	..	310 Ready
	.. ..	..	313 July/August
Westerns (M.G.)	.. ..	..	320 Ready
" (H.G.)	.. ..	..	318 July/August
	.. ..	..	315 Ready
Compta (M.G.)	.. ..	..	313 July/August
	.. ..	..	337 ....
	.. ..	..	335 ....

AMERICAN COTTON CROPS 1905-06 TO 1916-17.

The following table gives the figures of the acreage and the average condition of the cotton crop upto June 25th for the last twelve years:—

Seasons.	Average Condition up to 25th June.	Acreage in thousands (corrected.)	Actual Crop including linters.	Average price Mid-uplands.
1905-6	77.9	26,999	11,320	5.94
1906-7	83.3	32,049	13,551	6.88
1907-8	72.0	32,060	11,582	6.19
1908-9	81.2	33,370	13,829	5.50
1909-10	74.6	32,292	10,651	7.86
1910-11	80.7	33,418	12,132	7.84
1911-12	88.2	36,881	16,043	6.09
1912-13	80.4	34,766	14,129	6.76
1913-14	81.8	37,458	14,885	7.27
1914-15	79.6	37,406	15,067	5.22
1915-16	80.3	32,107	*11,161	—
1916-17	81.1	35,994	*14,266	—

*Bureau's Estimate exclusive of linters.

AGRICULTURAL BUREAU CONDITION REPORTS.

Seasons.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th June.	Upto 25th July.	Upto 25th Aug.	Upto 25th Sept.	Season's Average
1905-06	77.2	77.0	74.9	72.1	71.2	74.5	
1906-07	84.6	83.3	82.9	77.3	71.6	79.9	
1907-08	70.5	72.6	75.0	72.7	67.7	71.6	
1908-09	79.7	81.2	83.0	76.1	69.7	77.0	
1909-10	81.1	74.6	71.9	63.7	58.5	69.9	
1910-11	82.0	80.7	76.5	72.1	65.9	75.2	
1911-12	87.8	88.2	89.1	73.2	71.1	81.9	
1912-13	78.9	80.4	76.5	74.8	69.6	76.0	
1913-14	79.1	81.8	79.6	68.2	64.1	74.5	
1914-15	74.3	79.6	76.4	78.0	73.5	76.4	
1915-16	80.0	80.3	75.3	69.2	60.8	73.1	
1916-17	77.5	81.1	—	—	—	—	

The basis or unit of comparison is 100, which is the standard of full condition, representing perfect healthfulness, exemption from injury from insects, drought, or other causes with average growth and development. "100" means a prospect of a full crop. The figures marked in black type denote the maximum and minimum condition for each month, and for Season's Average. The next three reports will be issued on August 1st and 31st, and October 2nd.

RECEIPTS OF COTTON AND PRODUCE.

The following are the receipts of Cotton, Wheat, and Seeds, by rail and sea into Bombay during the 24 hours up till 6 p.m. on 6th July 1916:—

Cotton	2,880 Bales.
Wheat	8,649 cwts.
Linseed	14,056 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard Seed	534 "
Ginjellyseed	2,701 "
Groundnuts	4,251 "
Castorseed	2,674 "
Rice	4,338 "
Myrabollams	2,690 "
Cottonseed	6,472 "
Mowraseed	31 "
Gram	171 "
Jowar	3,192 "
Barley	1,359 "

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce.

Bombay, July 7th—4 p.m.

Ready.	Bazaar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Kali Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	38 0 0	5 9 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	37 8 0	5 8 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangle	37 4 0	5 8 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	6 6 0	6 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	6 4 0	6 10 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	7 2 0	7 × 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	8 4 0	8 9 6
Linseed, Brown Thin	7 14 0	8 6 0
Teelseed, White 85.15	45 8 0	....
" Gujar 75.25	43 8 0	....
" " 50.50	42 8 0	....
" Black	36 8 0	....
Poppyseed, White	7 0 0	7 8 0
Groundnuts	45 8 0	....
Mowraseed	4 1 0	4 4 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat April-May	6 1 0	
" Aug.-Sept.	5 15 0	
Linseed May—	9 3 6	
" Brown Bold Sept.	8 12 3	
Rapeseed April-May.	7 . 0	
Castorseed.		
Ready Rs. 7-6, B. D. per cwt.		
Cottonseed Rs. 27, B. T. per candy.		

EXCHANGE.

Banks' Selling Rates:—	
T. T. Ready	1s. 4 1-16d. to 1s. 4 3-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4 3-32d. to 1s. 4¼d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4½d. Oct.
Bank's Buying Rates:—	
Credits 3 Months' Sight Ready	1s. 4 31-32d.
Do. do Forward	1s. 4½d. Oct.
Do. 6 mns. Ready	1s. 4 5-8d.
France 3 m-s. do	195
60 Gs. Hong Kong	149
Do. Shanghai	206½
Do. Yokohama	154½

BULLION.

	Rs.
English Bar Gold	27-8-0
Australian do	26-8-0
Bombay do	25-14-0
English Shield Sovereigns	17-0-0
English Dragons	16-0-0
Silver ex-duty Ready	75-13-0

SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

(From our Corresponden.)

July 7.

We have to report a steady and sensitive market during the week with many fluctuations in forward Sugars on reports from Karachi and prices changed from 23s. 2d. to 22s. 9d. and again recovered from 22s. 9d. to 22s. 11d. for all positions from June to September. The enquiry from speculators was good and fair quantity changed hands amongst dealers. As regards ready the demand is good and stocks are getting reduced and prices remain firm. Java market is reported steady and quotation is 23s. 4d. F. B. H. for August-October shipment. There is no news from Mauritius although it is believed that Government will buy all the available Crystals. The following are the Bazaar rates and stocks:—

T M O Rs. 19-6-0 eq. to 22s. 11d. F. B. Harbour stocks 9,000 bags.
Brown Java no stocks.
Soft Java Rs. 18-8-0 eq. to 21s. 10d. 2,000 bags.
Mauritius Crystals Rs. 19-8-0 to 21-0-0—15,000 bags.
Mauritius Syrups Rs. 17-8-0 to 18-12-0—25,000 bags.

SHARE MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

July, 7.

The cotton Mill share market stood steady to-day.

Tata Iron and Steel Deferred shares which had closed rather weak yesterday opened firm to-day and after rapid fluctuations closed strong.

In Mill shares for August delivery Davids closed at Rs. 464.

Fazulbhai kept unchanged at Rs. 490.

Standards were placed at the prices varying from Rs. 1,272½ to Rs. 1,282½. Madhavji from Rs. 1,437½ to Rs. 1,445. Central India from Rs. 2,240 to Rs. 2,285, and Swadeshi from Rs. 1,742½ to Rs. 1,767½.

Currimbhai improved to Rs. 251½ Ahmedabad Advance to Rs. 858. Simplex to Rs. 455 and Kasturchands to Rs. 880.

Crescent stood unchanged at Rs. 127½. Pearls at Rs. 400, Indian Bleaching at Rs. 162½ and Indore Malwas at Rs. 317½.

Bombay Electric Tram ordinary shares improved to Rs. 27½ and Bombay Burma Trading Corporation shares to Rs. 925.

Tata Iron and Steel ordinary shares stood stationary at Rs. 177½. Deferred opened at Rs. 735, soon jumped to Rs. 760 but closed at Rs. 755.

Tata Hydro Electric ordinary shares improved to Rs. 1,350.

Shivrajpoors were placed at Rs. 24½ and Rs. 25.

Bank of India shares changed hands at Rs. 72½.

Upper Sind Light Railway shares were placed at Rs. 111.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

Business in 3½ per cent. G. P. Notes was done in the vicinity of Rs. 77½.

4 per cent. Conversion Loan was quoted at Rs. 91½.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds were placed at Rs. 90½.

PETROLEUM.

THE ASIATIC PETROLEUM COMPANY (INDIA), LTD.

The following are the rates ruling in the local market to-day for the undermentioned brands:—

	Rs. a. p
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 14 0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	5 8 0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	4 9 6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair	5 2 6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per 8 Imperial Gallons	3 4 6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair	3 13 6
Anchor Tins per pair	5 11 0
Rising Sun C ses per case	9 4 0
Anchor Cases per case	6 6 0
Shell Cases per case	7 9 0

WHITES.

There has been a fairly encouraging inquiry in White Shirtings worth upto Rs. 10 per piece, but the buying has been more of a speculative nature and confined to the dealers in the bazaar. It is reported that a big dealer of Prints and Sarrees has bought on speculative account about one thousand cases of White Shirtings and Nainsooks from the market in anticipation of realising higher values later on. Several lots of 30in.x40 yds. and 42 yds. White Shirtings have changed hands several times, with profits to the sellers in each transaction, and this has inflated the price of such goods to Rs. 8-4-0 and Rs. 8-8-0 per piece respectively. These rates have now approached the Manchester quotations, but no buyer ventures to offer the equivalent of these prices for forward business. Liepman's White Shirtings have further appreciated in value by two annas per piece, which has induced dealers to offer forward business, but the high price required on the other side has prevented the orders being placed. It is anticipated that the rate for No. 1500 will shortly touch Rs. 13 per piece. In White Nainsooks, the general inquiry has continued rather healthier and prices have remained steady. There is better inquiry for Tape Border Nainsooks, deliveries of which have been satisfactory. White Mulls are not selling freely at present, but 40in.x18 yds. styles are in better request. Supplies of White Dhooties are light and some activity among dealers is noticeable in these, as quotations on the other side are too high. White Drills and similar Fancy Styles have moved off more freely and some forward business is reported to have been placed at high prices. Some scarcity is felt in satin finish White Cotton Ducks which command good values.

The quotations for some of the leading chops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

	Ins. Yds.	Rs. a. p
Grey Shirtings—		
Kalli's "Fari" No. 2000	39×37½/8	6 8 0
" 100,000	45×37½/8	7 4 0
Fleming's No. 1905	48×38	9 0 0
Ritchi's " 150/6	33×37/37½	....
Bombay Co's No. 2880.	44×38½	6 0 0
Dewhurst's "Rupee" No. 5	36×38½	8 2 0
" "BBB"	38×38½	10 7 0
Grey Jacconets—		
Kalli's No. 18	45×22	4 3 0
Grey Drills—		
Pepperell "Dragon"	29×40	12 5 0
Kalli's "Mustfit" No. 425	26×40	8 5 0
White Shirtings—		
Lierman's No. 1500	32×42	12 12 0
H. B. T. C. "40000"	36×40	14 4 0
White Nainsooks—		
Kalli's Nos. 7070/9090	27×18	2 9 0
" No. 39620 T. B.	38×22	3 11 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888	27×18	2 11 6
" 50000	33×18	3 3 6
Greaves' No. 8000 T. B.	38×22	3 14 0
Ritchi's Nos. 3500/4610/5520	27×18	2 8 0
White Mulls—		
Kalli's Nos. 6/60/600	41", 46", 51×19	4 10 0
" No. 6000	56×19	5 5 6
" " 88	58×20	4 8 0
Ritchi's " 975	50×18	3 12 0
" " 60/999	40×18	3 5 0
" " 1260	27×18	2 2 0
Fleming's No. 8080	27×18	1 15 0

PIECE-GOODS.

The Cloth Market has been generally firm during the past week, but fresh features of interest have been rather scarce. The tone in raw cotton circles is not so bullish as some time ago, and general advices relating to the new American crop are rather more favourable. The absence of rain in upcountry is causing some anxiety and cautious buyers are somewhat chary to operate until advices are encouraging. The offtake from the bazaar continues to be poor. There is a feeling in some quarters that values on the other side will be on a slightly lower basis before very long. Dealers at the moment are restricting their purchases to small lots to meet their immediate wants. Some atempts have been made at operations in Standard Cloths, but in the leading makes the offers are still far out. As there is no giving way in the price of yarns, cloth prices in Manchester are generally firm, especially in cases where makers have recently been selling more or less freely. There is, however, a good deal of irregularity in the engagements of manufacturers and here and there some weak sellers are to be found. Pretty early delivery can be had for Grey Shirtings.

GREYS.

In Grey Shirtings the demand runs chiefly in low qualities under Red Heading at fair prices, and some old goods have changed hands. A leading European firm is said to have bought 37in. Grey Shirtings 14x12 at 7s. 4d. per piece. Several offers have been received from Manchester for Red End Grey Shirtings, but business has been checked owing to the inability of buyers and sellers to bridge small differences. Shipments of Grey goods have been very light since some months. Grey Madapolams of low quality are quoted at Rs. 1-10-0 per piece as stocks are scarce. A European firm is demanding 2s. 1d. per piece for transferring its own account for forward purchase, the replacing cost at present being 3d. more. Stocks of Standard Grey Jacconets are light and goods bought at high prices having commenced to arrive in small quantities, rupee rates here have advanced by two to three annas per piece. Grey Jacconets and Mulls worth under Rs. 2 per piece are in better request and some fresh business has been placed. Grey Drills have moved off in moderate lots. The demand for Grey Dhooties is very poor and some stocks held by importing firms are difficult of sale at covering rates

YARNS

There is practically no change in the yarn market and prices have remained steady in sympathy with the strong position of the Lancashire market. Quotations are firm and spinners are enabled by their engagements to present an independent attitude to buyers. The demand here is moderate. Turkey Red Yarns are in better request. Local spinnings are moving freely for China at good rates. Lancashire Water Twist Grey Yarns of well known spinnings are quoted at 13 annas for 30s. and 15 annas for 40s.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS.

Prints and Dyed goods are selling well at high rates. In some quarters it is feared that if the war should end in a few months, the prices of dyes will undergo a heavy reduction and Printers and Dyers will be in a position to quote low rates, and heavy losses will have to be incurred in the forward purchases, which have been made at top rates In view of this dealers are now adopting a cautious policy.

LOCAL PIECE-GOODS.

The inquiry for local piece-goods continues on a fair scale and sales in the bazaar are satisfactory. Rates have remained steady and deliveries have been slightly better. A large Mill in Bombay has made extensive sales of Khakhi Drills for Indian military requirements. There is also a good demand for Towels and Nankins and a certain Mill has sold for some time ahead its full production of ten bales per day, but the demand is still greater.

TIMBER.

In beams there is good inquiry but prices are still far out and sawyers are not inclined to entertain any business till buyers take the risk of surcharge in freight which declare. Offers of a thousand tons is reported but no sale is effected. Moulmein scantlings are in good demand and some business is reported. Singapore prices are still maintained and the local stock being heavy prices are on the decline.

RICE.

Millers quote Rs. 290 whilst speculators offer Rs. 285 for big mills' special and no business is reported. In the beginning of the week local prices advanced but favourable monsoon reports caused a drop of four annas in prices.

WHEAT JUTE AND COTTON.

EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

The following return shows the imports into, and exports from, chief ports of Wheat, Jute, and Cotton for the week ending 24th June, 1916:—

THE WHEAT POSITION.

The returns show that the total imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea (foreign and coastwise) into the ports of Bombay, Karachi, and Calcutta for the week ending the 24th June, 1916, were 20,624 tons as against 50,190 tons and 48,836 tons for the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, respectively. For the same period the total exports by sea to foreign countries amounted to 11,172 tons as against 88,973 tons and 48,272 tons in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. These weekly figures of exports represent wheat entered for shipment, excluding in certain cases only the short shipments reported during the period.

The details of imports and exports as specified above were as follows:—

Imports.	For week ending 24th June 1916. Tons.	For week ending 26th June 1915. Tons.	For week ending 27th June 1914. Tons.
Into Bombay	1,791	5,070	1,309
" Karachi	17,859	37,997	44,788
" Calcutta	974	7,123	2,743
TOTAL	20,624	50,190	48,836

Exports.	On Government account. Tons.	On private account. Tons.	TOTAL. Tons.	Tons.
From Bombay	48	48	3,650*	17
" Karachi	10,874	10,874	81,101*	48,255
" Calcutta	250	250	4,210*	..
TOTAL	11,172	11,172	88,973*	48,272

* Inclusive of figures on Government account:—Bombay nil; Karachi 66,695; Calcutta 3,900; total 70,595.

The imports of wheat by rail, river, and sea from the 2nd April to 24th June, 1916 were:—

	Tons.
Into Bombay	48,068
" Karachi	92,680
" Calcutta	39,398
Total	180,146

this total showing a decrease of about 70 per cent. on the total imports (599,509 tons) in the corresponding period of last year.

The exports of wheat by sea to foreign countries from the 2nd April to 24th June, 1916 were:—

	Tons.
From Bombay	397
" Karachi	53,871
" Calcutta	224
Total	54,492

The quantities exported in the correspond- ing period of 1915 and 1914 were 307,071 tons and 205,903 tons respectively. These figures have been arrived at by adding the latest three weeks' figures to the corrected figures in the Seaborne Trade returns for the two months, April and May.

THE JUTE POSITION.

The total arrivals of raw jute into Calcutta by all routes during the week ending the 24th June, 1916, were 30,525 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 92,238 bales in 1915 and 23,656 bales in 1914. For the same period the total exports of raw jute by sea to foreign countries from Calcutta and Chittagong amounted to 25,900 bales of 400 lbs. each as against 33,876 bales and 16,345 bales in the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914, respectively. The imports of raw jute into Calcutta from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 5 per cent. more than in the corresponding period of 1914-15 but 6 per cent. less than in 1913-14. The exports of raw jute from the beginning of the present season (1st July) are 3 per cent. more than in 1914-15 but 37 per cent. less than in 1913-14. The exports of gunny bags from Calcutta during the week ending the 24th June, 1916, were 9 millions in number as against 10 millions last year and 6 millions in 1914, thus showing a decrease of 14 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1915, but an increase of 53 per cent. over the figures of the corresponding period of 1914. These percentage variations do not indicate the real increase or decrease in the quantity of bags manufactured and exported because bags of different dimensions and weight are included in the total number. The number of gunny bags entered for shipment from January to date amounted to 385 millions in 1916, as against 248 millions in 1915 and 185 millions in 1914. The exports of gunny cloth from Calcutta during the week of report were 20 million yards as against 39 million yards in the same period last year and 27 million yards in 1914, thus showing a decrease of 49 and 25 per cent. as compared with the corresponding period of 1915 and 1914 respectively. The total exports of g

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Hindu: 8th of Ashad Sud, 1972.
Mahomedan: 6th of Ramjan, 1334.
Parsi: 1st (Ahurmajda) of Bahman, 1285.
Phase of the Moon: New Moon, June 30.
Sunrise, 6 h. 7 m.; Sunset, 7 h. 20 m.

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS.

MONDAY, July 10.

Queen Mary High School entertainment in aid of the Belgian Children, Opera House, 4-45 p.m.

DAILY.

Excelsior Theatre, Cinema 6-30: Dr. Walford Bodie and Co., 9-30 p.m.
Royal Opera House, Cinema, 6-45 p.m. and 10 p.m.
America-India Cinema, Churni Road, 6.45 to 8-15, 8-30 to 10.0, 10-15 to 11.45.
New Alexandra Cinema, Crawford Market, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
Olympia Cinema, Sandhurst Road, 6-30, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.

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Domestic Occurrences.

DEATHS.

VAKHARIA—Ratanbai, widow of Jamsedji Hormasji Vakharia, age 91, at Broach, July 4.

BAPTIST—Naoroji Rustamji, age 66, at Busra, July 5.

IN MEMORIAM.—In respectful memory of our late lamented friend and master, William Howe Middleton (late District Traffic Superintendent and Major, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Commanding "A" Company), who died at Bombay on the 8th July, 1894, away from home and relations, but, amongst friends and admirers. His memory will ever be revered and cherished by us.—TRAFFIC DEPT., BOMBAY DISTRICT.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Squadron Orders by Lieut.-Col. Sir Stanley Reed, Kt., A.D.C. Commanding.

July 8.

Practice Shoot.—The British Infantry Range at Colaba will be available for practice this Saturday afternoon the 8th instant from 4-30 p.m.

Riding School.—Riding School daily at 7 a.m. (weather permitting).

Squadron Parade.—The Squadron will parade on Wednesday morning next, the 13th instant. Rendezvous Church Gate Station 7-15 a.m.

Dress.—Khaki shirts, Regimental saddles no Bandolier.

Signalling Class.—The Signalling Class under Major Wallis (I.A.) will be held on the following evenings of the ensuing week.

Monday, the 10th to Friday, the 14th instant, 6 to 8 p.m Volunteer Club, Marine Lines.

F. C. ANNESLEY, 2nd-Lt.,
Actg. Adjutant, Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel J. S. Wardlaw-Milne, Commanding.

July 7.

No. 212—Duties:—
Duties for the week commencing Monday, 3rd instant:—
Orderly Officer for the ensuing week, Lieutenant W. Dunkerley.
Orderly Officer next for duty, 2nd-Lieut. F. J. Cheminais.
Orderly Sergeant No. 1 Company, Sergeant A. S. White.
Orderly Sergeant No. 2 Company, Sergeant V. Y. Smith.
No. 214—Physical Drill:—
This class will be held on Monday next the 10th instant, at 7-15 a.m. Dress Gym. Kit.
No. 216—Addresses:—
N. C. Os and men of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies, B. V. A., are requested to forward their correct addresses to the Adjutant as soon as possible.
No. 223—Transfer:—
No. 1044 Reservist Gunner Scott A. W., No. 1 Company, is brought on the active list with effect from the 1st April, 1916.
No. 224—Prize Distribution:—
The Annual Prize Distribution will take place at the Corps Headquarters at 9-30 p.m. sharp on Saturday, the 15th instant.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay has kindly consented to be present and to distribute the prizes. Dress:—Officers Mess dress white; N. C. Os 9 men, mess dress white or khaki.

NO. 3 COMPANY, KIRKEE.

Parades:—Fridays, 4-45 p.m. Sundays, 10 a.m. The Signalling Class will parade every Wednesday at 4-45 p.m. until further orders.

ELECTRICAL ENGINEER COMPANY.

Promotions:—
The Officer Commanding is pleased to sanction the following promotions:—
Corpl. G. Barnes to be Sergt. vice (Engleken) appointed Temporary C. S. M. I.
2/Corpl. W. S. Walton to be Corpl. vice Engleken promoted.
2/Corpl. J. D. Russel to be Corpl. vice Barns promoted.
2/Corpl. R. S. Meyer to be Corpl. vice Wyles to the Supernumerary List.
2/Corpl. J. Woodruffe to be Corpl. vice Christiansen resigned.
L/Corpl. F. M. Rockley to be 2/Corpl. vice Walton promoted.
Sapper S. Barr to be 2/Corpl. vice Russel promoted.
Sapper R. Christie to be 2/Corpl. vice Meyer promoted.
Sapper I. G. Wilson to be 2/Corpl. vice Woodruffe promoted.
The whole of the above promotions to take effect from the 1st of July, 1916.
Meetings:—
There will be a meeting of all N. C. Os of the E. E. Company, B. V. A., on Wednesday evening next the 12th instant at 7-15 p.m. sharp. All N. C. Os are requested to attend. Dress optional.

P. H. RETALLACK, Capt.,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Artillery.

NOTICE.

All members of the Corps taking prizes at the Distribution must attend at Headquarters on Monday next, the 10th instant, at 7 p.m.
All Sergeants of Nos. 1, 2 and E. E. Companies are requested to attend at Headquarters on Wednesday next, the 12th instant, at 7 p.m. sharp.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Regimental Orders by the Hon. Lieut.-Col. P. R. Cadell, C.I.E., Commanding.

July 8.

217. Battalion Duties.—Orderly Sergeants will be furnished by "F" Coy. during week ending 8th July. Next for duty "G" Coy. The Battalion Orderly Sergeant on duty on Monday evening will attend at the Volunteer Club. Officers Commanding Coys. should send in a list of N. C. Officers detailed to Headquarters by Monday midday each week.
218. Ranges.—The Range at Ghat Kopar is allotted for Class Firing as follows "L" Company.—Monday 10th, Tuesday 11th and Wednesday 12th instant.
"G" Company.—Sundays 16th, 23rd and 30th instant.
Train leaves Victoria Terminus at 6-15 a.m.
The Miniature range will be open from 7 to 9 a.m. and from 6 to 8 p.m. on week days except Saturday evenings. Detail as follows:—
"B" Company.—Monday and Friday mornings and Tuesdays evenings.
"C" and "D" Coys. Monday evenings.
"E" and "F" Coys. Friday evenings.
"G" Coy. Tuesday and Thursday mornings and Wednesday evening.
"J" Coy. Wednesday and Saturday mornings and Thursday evening.
219. Recruits.—There are now vacancies in the Corps for suitable men; intending recruits should apply to the Officer Commanding the Company they wish to join, as recruits drills will commence shortly.
220. Musketry Course.—A short refresher course of musketry for Officers and Sergeants is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Mondays. All Officers and Sergeants are particularly requested to attend.
221. Pay.—Men in Bombay who have not drawn the pay due to them for Actual Military Service will be paid out at Headquarters at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays only. Men out of Bombay must send their present addresses to the Adjutant in order that their pay may be remitted to them.
222. Signalling.—A Signalling Class open to any member of the Corps is held at the Volunteer Club at 6-30 p.m. on Tuesdays.
223. Parades "F" Company.—There will be a parade of all 2nd-Class Shots in the Company for instruction in Musketry every Friday evening at Headquarters at 6-15 p.m. until further notice. Dress.—Drill order, without arms.
"G" Company.—There will be a Company parade on Thursday 13th instant. Fall in at the Gymkhana 7-15 a.m. Uniform.—Shirts and Shorts.

(Sd.) C. N. MOBERLY, Major,
Adjutant, Bombay Vol. Rifles.

POONA VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

Corps Orders by Lieut.-Colonel G. K. Walker, C.I.E., Commanding Poona Volunteer Rifles.

Poona, July 7.

642.—Drill and Instruction:—Parades for the week ending 8th July, 1916:—
"A" Company, Friday, at 7 a.m. Dress Drill order, Shorts.
Recruits, Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
Signallers, Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
Buglers, Friday, at 5-30 p.m.
Physical Training Class, Saturday, at 7 a.m. Dress, Running kit.
643—Musketry.—The Rifle range will be open for practice and Class firing at 7-30 a.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and Mondays until further orders. Members wishing to fire, should send in their names to the Headquarter office two days beforehand.
644—Miniature Rifle Club.—Members of the Corps who are desirous of joining the Miniature Rifle Club, should send in their names to the Adjutant.
645—Move.—Cr. Sergt. Instr. H. Levick will proceed to Ahmednagar on Saturday, the 8th instant, on duty returning on completion.
646—Badges.—New badges of rank have been received and may be obtained at Headquarters.
647—Battalion Parade.—The Battalion will parade as strong as possible at Headquarters on Tuesday, the 11th July, 1916, at 7 a.m. for a "Tactical Exercise." Dress, Drill order, Shorts.

(Sd.) A. R. KEARSEY, 2nd-Lieut.,
Adjutant, Poona Vol. Rifles.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

By kind permission of the Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. and C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott at Bombay Gymkhana this evening, commencing at 6 o'clock:—

March—The New Colonial ..... Hall.
Overture—Tancredi ..... Rossini.
Valse—Destiny ..... Baynes.
Selection—Les Contes D'Hoffmann...Offenbach.
Salon Mazurka—The Squirrel ..... Eilenberg.
Selection—H. M. S. Pinafore ..... Sullivan.
Two Step—Get Out and Get Under ... Pether.

MAILS FOR BUSRAH.

Mails for Mohomerah and Busrah will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 12 noon to-morrow.

MAILS FOR EAST AFRICA.

Mails for Nairobi, Uganda and Mombassa will be closed at the Bombay General Post Office at 11-0 a.m. to-morrow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

The annual prize distribution of the Bombay Volunteer Artillery will take place at the Artillery Headquarters, Bazar Gate Street, Fort, on the 15th instant, at 9-30 p.m.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AFRICA.

Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per extra S. S. Kathiawar via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Monday.

ARYA SAMAJ.

A public meeting will be held at the Arya Samaj Hall, Kakadwadi, Girgaon, Bombay, to-morrow at 6 p.m., (B. T.), when Swami Omkar Sachidanand will deliver a lecture on "Dev Yagna."

DHUNJEEBHOY EDALJEE ALLBLESS CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.

The total number of patients treated in the above dispensary during the month of June was 609 of which there were 34 males, 272 females and 303 children.

YOUNG MEN'S HINDU ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the above Association, Mr. T. H. Desai will expound the Bhagwat Gita in English to-morrow at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the premises of the Association, Girgaum Back Road.

REPORTED THEFT.

Mangaldas Mathuradas, a cloth merchant in Lohar Street, has reported to the police the loss of his coat, which was hanging from a nail in his room, on Wednesday night. There were about Rs. 1,427 worth of articles in the garment.

FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Honorary Secretary of the Ladies Committee of the Famine Relief Fund for Bankura, Rajputana, etc., acknowledges fresh subscription amounting to Rs. 5,027-0-0, which brings the total amount so far subscribed to Rs. 17,246-0-9.

ST. ISABEL'S ASSOCIATION.

The annual general meeting of this Association will take place to-morrow, in the Parochial Hall of the R. C. Cathedral, Bhuleshwar, preceded by a mass at 7 a.m., which will be said by the Very Reverend A. Gyr, who will also preside at the general meeting.

THE GURJAR SABHA.

A meeting of the above Sabha will be held to-morrow morning at 9 a.m. (S. T.), in the Arya Samaj Mandir, Girgaon. Mr. C. N. Pandya will deliver a lecture on "National Sentiment in Gujarati Literature." Mr. U. K. Trivedi will preside. The meeting is open to the public.

KANARA SARASWAT ASSOCIATION,

Mr. K. Natarajan, Editor, "Indian Social Reformer," will deliver a public lecture in the Association Hall, Saraswat Co-operative Buildings (near Gamdevi Temple), Gamdevi, to-morrow, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), on "Women's Education." Sir Narayan Chandavarkar has consented to preside.

VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT IN AID OF BELGIAN CHILDREN.

The past and the present students of the Aryan Education Society's High School are going to hold a variety entertainment in aid of the Belgium Children Relief Fund on Monday, the 10th instant, at 11 a.m. (B. T.), at the Olympia Cinema Theatre near the School.

PATHARE PRABHU STUDENTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the above Institution, Mr. N. M. Muzumdar, Bar.-at-Law, will deliver the opening address on "Social Problems of a City," to-morrow, at 5-30 p.m. at Hira Baug, near C. P. Tank. Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Bar.-at-Law, will preside on the occasion. The lecture is open to the public.

A LABOURER RUN OVER.

Gena Guna, a forty year old Hindu labourer, while cleaning the tram rails on the Frere Road on the morning of the 21st June, stepped back at the approach of a motor lorry and unfortunately ran into a private victoria which was going along the road. He fell down and was run over, his right leg being fractured. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment and he died there yesterday morning of gangrene.

BOMBAY STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD

The Rev. Mr. Alexander Robertson will give a lecture on the Poetry of Francis Thompson, this evening at 6-30 p.m. in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum, when Mr. A. L. Covernton, Principal, Elphinstone College, will take the chair.
To-morrow, at 9 a.m. in the Senior Class, Sir N. G. Chandavarkar will expound Tagore's Gitanjali in the Prarthana Mandir Hall, Girgaum; and in the Junior Class, Mr. Sorabsha H. Nanavati will give a lecture on "Small Talks in Science," at the Headquarters of the Brotherhood. The meetings are open to the public.

FIRST AID EXAMINATION.

The following students of the Class organised by the Ambulance Officer, A. K. Rane and conducted by Dr. S. N. Navalker, have been declared by the Surgeon Examiner, Dr. D. B. N. Dandekar, L.M.&S., as having passed the "First Aid" Examination of the St. John Ambulance Association, Bombay City Centre:—Messrs. Gokhale B. V., Pusalker S. R., Agarker N. G., Pandit R. V., Purohit H. M., Raote M. N., Bhave V. S., Patanker L. N., Sawant R. H., Neoji L. M., Mehendale S. R., Morgaoker G. G., Rajadhyaksha M. V., Manekar R. B., Patel S. A., Martin W. J., Manker G. B., Joshi A. S., Nerurker E. S., Potnis R. M., Mantri M. R., Nadker D. M., Pethe V. H., Kale M. V., Pendharker P. A., Jaeel K. D., Vagal B. N., Pradhan V. G., Wagle V. G., Nerurker R. S., Gupte K. V., Khade Y. D., Joshi M. M., Deshmukh G. P., Vartak L. G., Kalusker S. G., Joshi G. B. Shastri K. P. and Naik B. N.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

The following is the list of passengers leaving Bombay on Monday, by the P. and O. S. S. Nagoya:—

Mr W S Adie; Mrs Bridge and infant; Hon Mr and Mrs J B Brunyate; Mr G A Cocks; Mrs Cocks and infant; Miss Colchester-Smith; Mrs L Cornes; Mr J C Cumming; Miss F Duncan; Mr J G H Hogan; Mr R V Gregory; Mr J Ireland; Miss A B Jack; Mr J J Jardine; Mr L M Kaye; Mrs Lacey and child; Mrs Macfarlane; Mr V P H Nasse; Mr R Nicholl; Mr A E Orr; Mr A G Pears; Mr C H Phillips; Mr J M Pringle; Mr W G Reid; Mrs F R Roe; Mr G W Russell; Mr F W Schoneman; Miss Mary Sime; Mr H G Smith; Miss E E Stinton; Mr R S Underhill; Mr J W Urquhart; Hon Mr H Wheeler; Mrs Wheeler, infant and nurse; Mr J Young; Mr Gardner; Mr J S Thompson; Miss A Montgomery; Mr H N Collier; Mrs Gilbert, child and infant; Mr Ham; Mrs Harman; Mr S J Cussell; Mr James Sime; Mr K R Baxter; Mr D C Dudha; Mr Mackenzie Mrs Batt and two children; Mr H N Gilbert; Mr F A Jones Leslie; Mrs Montgomery; Mr and Mrs H A Shore; Mr S Culley; Mr H Hobbs.

KNOCKED DOWN BY A MOTOR CAR.

Arjun Rama, a Hindu boy aged 14, while playing on Frere Road, dashed across the front of taxi No. 4203, driven by G. E. Pagensky and back again and got injured. It would appear that the taxi was driving at a moderate pace along Frere Road towards the Mint and was on the proper side of the road, when the boy dashed in front of the car. The car was at once stopped and succeeded in avoiding the boy Arjun. When the car started again the boy ran once more across the front of the taxi and the right mudguard knocked him down. Arjun was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment, as he had received some minor injuries and was suffering from shock.

Motor car No. 1972 driven by Kaikhusru A. and belonging to Mr. Dorabji B. Mody, was going along Frere Road on Wednesday evening when Ebrahim Yusuff, a Mahomedan, crossed the road with a bundle on his head and the car knocked him down. He was taken to the G. T. Hospital for treatment as he had received some slight abrasions. It is alleged the car was on the proper side of the road and was going slowly.

The "C. and M. Gazette" understands that the following six assistant superintendents of police viz., Messrs. Askwith, Reilly, Nevill, Scott, Harding, and Scroggie have been permitted by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab, to offer themselves as candidates for the Indian Army Reserve of Officers.

BOMBAY AMUSEMENTS.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

ANOTHER LONG BILL.

Admirers of the acting of Grace Cunard and Francis Ford in Bombay will have the opportunity of seeing them in two different kinds of films—one dramatic and one comic—at the Royal Opera House, to-morrow and during the week.

The new programme is a very long one and, needless to say, extremely good. The stars are seen to good advantage in "Phantom Island," a shipwreck tale of real quality. They also appear in the comedy "His Majesty Dick Turpin." Francis Ford is the nephew of the ruler of a sadly overtaxed kingdom. He is full of sympathy for the peasantry and becomes a highwayman, robbing the rich to help the poor. The Princess and he fall in love and all ends happily.

A three-part drama called "Extravagance," which features Cleo Madison, is a Society story with a useful war time lesson for those who spend too much on dress and appearances. It should certainly be seen by everybody in Bombay. The last mail's edition of the Pathe Gazette concludes a very strong bill.

NEW ALEXANDRA CINEMA.

The chief item of interest in the new programme, at the New Alexandra, commencing this evening, is a sensational Indian Drama in three acts named "The Last Ghost Dance." In the first reel of this drama, we are introduced to some of the most noted Chieftains now living on the Government reservation in Oklahoma. The old warriors who took part in the picture, remember very well the day when they were on the war path against the whites, and they portray with historic accuracy, one of the most exciting uprisings the Government ever had to suppress. By dint of much persuasion and considerable trickery, the camera man who made this picture, secured several hundred feet of film depicting the sacred Ghost Dance that braves and squaws participate in on the eve of going to battle. This dance, the redskins have always guarded zealously, and it has never before been shown to the curious gaze of the whites. Interwoven with the scenes of Indian camp life, is a story of great interest and thrills. The story also introduces a number of actual scenes showing how Uncle Sam compels Indian children to submit to school training. Combining as it does the intimate pictures of the mysterious Ghost Dance and a story of such throbbing heart interest, this picture bids fair to eclipse all former productions of a similar kind, for its historic and educational value. Elsie Albert, a rancher's daughter, takes a friendly interest in White Eagle, a young brave who has been sent to Carlisle and educated at Government expense. White Eagle falls madly in love with the beautiful pale face squaw, and proposes marriage. He is immediately ordered from the house, and in revenge, dons his war paint and exhorts his fellow redskins to rise up and slay the whites. At the last moment, White Eagle, becomes remorseful. After holding the attackers at bay long enough to permit the escape of their intended victims, he falls, mortally wounded. Another attraction in the programme is a two-part domestic drama, in which the little child actress's acting to perfection is a feature in itself.

AMERICA INDIA CINEMA.

To-night at the America-India Cinema a drama in five parts entitled "Hazel Kirke," in which the leading role is played by that charmingly piquant and pretty actress Pearl White, whose name has become so familiar to all cinema goers, will be screened. William Riley Hatch gives an excellent characterisation as Dunstan Kirke.

NEW ALHAMBRA CINEMA.

The Alhambra Cinema Theatre at the junction of Parel Road and Sandhurst Road has been re-opened under new management. The star film in the new programme which begins from this evening, is Salambo, a very fine film, full of dramatic incident. Besides this, the other equally exciting and attractive films that will be displayed promise an excellent entertainment.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, July 7.

At the share market to-day jute mill shares continued dull but steady. A fair volume of business was reported but there was no feature of outstanding interest. Coal shares attracted a little more attention. In other directions there was not much doing. The following sales took place:—

Coal:—Baraboni 11/12; Bhulan Bararee 29/4; Burrakur 20; Royal 2/4, 2/6; Saltore 10. 10/4; Standard 27/14, 28.

Jute:—Barnagore ord 84, 85; Budge Budge ord 378, 379; Clive ord 119, 120; Clive 6 per cent. prefs 102; Delta ord 369, 370, 371; Empire ord 34/2 to 34/8; Fort Gloster ord 411; Fort William ord 126; Hooghly ord 50/4 to 51; Kamarhatty ord 333, 334; Kankinarrah prefs 109; Kelvin ord 450; Naihati ord 233, 234; Standard ord 296, 297, 298; Standard prefs 106, 107.

Tea:—Huldibari 380.

Miscellaneous:—Anglo-Oriental Steam 47, 47/8; Bank of Bengal 1,657/8 x. d.; Howrah Flour 45; Moulmein Rubber 9/8.

Government Paper three and a half per cent. was quoted at Rs. 77-14 to Rs. 78-4 nominal, and small lots were done at Rs. 78-8 to Rs. 78-10.

INDIA CONSOLIDATION BILL.

BOMBAY'S PROTEST.

This evening's meeting at the Town Hall to represent to the authorities that the Indian Consolidation Act Amendment Bill be dropped, will be held at 6 p.m., Sir Dinshaw Petit will occupy the chair.

The following resolutions will be moved and adopted:—

Proposed by Mr. C. H. Setalvad and seconded by Mr. W. A. Chambers:—

"That this public meeting of the citizens of Bombay, associating itself with the unanimous public condemnation which has been evoked throughout the Indian Empire by the Bill recently introduced into the House of Lords to supplement the Government of India Act, 1915, records its emphatic opinion that the said Bill should be dropped on the following grounds:—(1) that several of its provisions are at least of a highly controversial character, deeply affecting the long-cherished interests and rights of his Majesty's subjects; (2) that the Bill, which contains provisions of a novel and unprecendented nature for the first time in the history of the laws enacted by Parliament with reference to this country, has been introduced into the House of Lords without any previous intimation to or knowledge of the people of India whom it vitally affects and that during this war time when Government and people have from the commencement of the war solemnly agreed in the best interests of the Empire to avoid all legislation of a controversial nature."

Proposed by Mr. N. M. Samarth, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Hogg and supported by Mr. H. P. Mody:—

"That this meeting records its definite disapproval of the Bill on account of the highly objectionable and retrograde principle underlying some of its important provisions, namely:

"First,—Cl. 2 Sub-clause (2) which, by empowering the legislatures in India to pass laws, with retrospective effect, barring the right of the subject to sue the Secretary of State in Council in particular cases or classes of cases, deprives his Majesty's subjects of such right which having been guaranteed to them by law as against the Government during the regime of the East India Company, was confirmed by Parliament in the Government of India Act of 1858 in accordance with ancient usage and law and the pledge given in that behalf in the Proclamation of 1858.

"Secondly,—Cl. 1 (amending Sec. 63 of the principal Act by introducing a new sub-section (6b) making a ruler or subject of any state in India eligible to be nominated as a member of a legislative Council); and Cl. 3, empowering the Governor-General in Council with the approval of the Secretary of State in Council to declare, subject to any conditions or restrictions, (a) the ruler or subjects of any State in India (b) subjects of any State in territory adjacent to India or (c) members of any independent race or tribe in territory adjacent to India, eligible for appointment to any civil or military office under the Crown to which a Native of British India may be appointed. Both these clauses are open to grave objections from the point of view of the British Indian tax-payer as also from that of the Rulers of States in India, in regard to whom they raise delicate questions of a constitutional nature affecting their rights, status and dignity arising from the relations of the British Government to Native States and their subjects as established by Treaty rights and obligations which it is inexpedient to discuss during the present war conditions; and

"Thirdly,—Cl. 5, which, by permitting any ordinary member of the Executive Council of the Governor-General or any member of the Executive Council of a Governor or Lieutenant-Governor to retain, during the term of his office with the sanction in writing of the Governor-General and subject to such conditions and restrictions as the Governor-General may prescribe, his concern or interest in any trade or business in which he was concerned or engaged at the time of his appointment as such member, seeks to legalise and sanction a highly objectionable principle, inasmuch as, first, the principle is (1) distinctly opposed to the series of Parliamentary Statutes passed from the time of the East India Company which, having in the interests of soundness and purity of administration hitherto debarred high officials in this country from the right to engage or be concerned, directly or indirectly, in any trade, contract or business, have tended to place before the officials and people in this country a high ideal of official morality so as to secure public confidence in the integrity and impartiality of public servants; and secondly, the said clause, by relaxing the officials hitherto sanctioned in Parliamentary Statutes relating to India, exposes the officials concerned to suspicion and diminution of public confidence in their administration."

Proposed by Mr. C. V. Mehta and seconded by Mr. Mirza Ali Mahomedkhan:—

"That this meeting authorises its Chairman to submit the resolutions passed at this meeting to (1) the Government of Bombay (2) the Government of India, and (3) the Secretary of State for India with a prayer first, that the Bill forming the subject-matter of these resolutions be dropped during the war period and secondly, that should the Government deem it expedient to revive the Bill at the end of the war, the Bill and any other proposed legislation affecting India should not be introduced into Parliament without full opportunity given to his Majesty's subjects in this country to express their opinions through the recognised channels of public opinion.

The preliminary jute forecast for the districts of Bengal shows the estimated acreage of one and a quarter millions, an increase of 9 per cent. over last year.

RAILWAY ZOOLUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Although overcrowding in trains is forbidden by law, the most flagrant violations of section 102 of the Indian Railways Act are effected by railway servants with the apparent sanction of the Government Police. The Police not only gives its sanction to the railway servants to commit the offence, but actually helps them in the inhuman and criminal work when it is ordered by them to do so. Besides sanctioning and taking actual part in overcrowding, the Government Police takes the side of railway servants in other matters also. For instance, if a passenger is assaulted by a railway servant and applies to the police for his name, the police refuses to give him the information. If a passenger's compartment is overcrowded and he exercises his perfectly legal rights of pulling the emergency chain for the removal of overcrowding, he is threatened by the police with dire consequences. Passengers are illegally detained by railway servants with the help of the police.

Nowhere except on the railways does the Government police behave in this fashion. The police is not subordinate to the railway authorities and railway servants, and is not bound to do illegal things for the sake of increasing the companies' profits from the trade in the miseries of third-class passengers nor is the police bound to protect the railway servants who commit offences against the passengers. On the contrary, it is the duty of the Government Police to drag the offending railway servants to the law courts.

What then is the secret of its extreme partiality? Is there anything behind the scenes? Is the police "managed" by the companies? Or is the police given a share of the money extorted from passengers and merchants by railway servants? Or is the police so ignorant, as to the rights of passengers and the liabilities of railway servants that railway servants succeed in making the police do all sorts of illegal things? These are questions which require to be looked into at once. How can you put an end to Railway Zoolum when the Government Police itself takes both a passive and an active part in it?

Mere passing references to the misconduct of the police like the one made by the Hon. Mr. Manmohandas Ramji at the last sessions of the Bombay Legislative Council are worthless. We want something more. We want resolutions of censure.—Yours, etc.

J. M. E.

MUNICIPAL RECREATION GROUNDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—With reference to the article of your correspondent "J. M. P.," let me take the opportunity of supplying your readers and the authorities concerned with some more particulars which will prove, how easily the landlords can obtain ground adjoining their houses irrespective of its being used even as a public passage. The Tank (now called the Matharpacady Tank Square Recreation Ground) had public passages right round. When the Tank was not filled in, the children used to play on all the four sides of the Tank. Now there are only two sides of the Tank that are not encroached upon as yet by any landlords.

To prove the above, I would request the authorities concerned to refer to Major Laughton's plan, which is the only plan acknowledged by the Collector of Bombay and Bombay Municipality as reliable. Anyone looking at Major Laughton's plan will at once find the open public passages round the Tank. If such public passages are allowed to be sold to landlords, the result will be that these passages will either disappear or made narrower; and can no one be held responsible for this kind of encroachments on public passages? Surely the Bombay Municipality have power to put a stop to such encroachments, and it would be nothing but fair on the part of our Commissioner to take the necessary steps for the immediate removal of such encroachments. Instead of public passages being widened there is a tendency always to make them narrower and thus obstruct carriages from passing.

I trust our Commissioner will kindly give this matter his immediate attention, and I can assure him that the residents of Matharpacady will ever feel grateful to him.—Yours, etc.,

F. G. X.

Bombay, 6th July.

MESSAGE OF THE CHINESE PRESIDENT.

GENERAL LI LIT QUAN'S DEVASTATING BOMRARDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANGOON, July 7.

A combined telegram has been received from several leading associations in Canton addressed to the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, Rangoon. The substance of the message is that the public received orders from President Li to stop the war and they were awaiting further orders to disband the new troops. Unfortunately when General Li Lit Quan led his troops from Yunnan to north via Shinkwan he demanded supplies at Shinkowan and he demanded money. 3,000 dollars were given to him and when he failed to obtain another 12,000 dollars demanded, he forthwith cut the telegraph wires; arrested the guards of the railway and began to bombard the city, causing heavy damage to the people and property. This attack upon the city was without provocation. Millions of lives lost and property destroyed prove the above facts. They therefore requested the Consul to advise Li Lit Quan to withdraw his troops from the Kwangtong Province and wait for settlement.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Saturday, July 8, 1916.

THE OLD TRADITION.

The German Fleet, caustically remarked an American paper after the Battle of the Horn Reef, occasionally furiously assaults its gaoler but it remains in gaol. It might have added that it afterwards goes into the gaol infirmary, for it has now become clear beyond dispute that it went back to port after the battle, not only bereft of some of its finest units, but so crippled in what remained that it was necessary to close the dockyard at Wilhelmshaven against all comers, lest the truth might leak out to the German people, fooled by the Kaiser's hasty bombast into the belief, that the dominance of Great Britain on the seas had been destroyed. Unless, however, they are incorrigibly determined to be deceived into believing what is pleasant to believe, the German public must by now have realised that the great sea victory, of which they were told, was not quite so complete as was represented to them. Another American paper put the matter to the test, at the time that the Kaiser was indulging in his boasts, in a way that is unanswerable. If the boasts are justified, it said, and the German Emperor is "Admiral of the Atlantic," the facts will presently be disclosed.

With Germany in command of the sea, Teutonic commerce will resume its ante-bellum freedom, merchant ships tied up in neutral ports will load and sail, and vessels idle in their home harbours will set forth on their accustomed voyages. In the resumption of interrupted trading and not in lists of warships sunk and sailors killed will be the proof of the German contention. Until it is accomplished the rulership of oceans cannot be said to have shifted from the Island Kingdom to the Central Powers.

The most appropriate comment on that is that, so far from resuming their ante-bellum freedom, the German naval striking power is so crippled that, instead of their ships coming out into the Baltic to assist in a combined land and sea offensive in the Gulf of Riga, the Russian Fleet has actually been bombarding their positions in that region without hindrance. That pretty well disposes of the Kaiser's boast.

Thus we did not need to wait for Sir John Jellicoe's despatch to understand that the enemy's fleet had been very badly beaten at its first challenge to British supremacy. So far as this journal is concerned, our readers will remember that we took an absolutely correct view of the general run and the results of the engagement from the very beginning, even when there was only the first bare announcement of the Admiralty to go by. In fact, the comment of a naval expert, issued simultaneously with Jellicoe's despatch, might almost be a quotation from the article explanatory of the battle which we published at the time. But the despatch gives us the first definite official estimate of the German losses and shows them to have been far heavier than was at first suspected. Two dreadnought battleships, one of the Deutschland type, five light cruisers, six destroyers and a submarine were seen to sink. A third dreadnought battleship, two battle-cruisers and three destroyers were seen to be so severely damaged that their return to port was extremely doubtful. It has since been admitted officially in Berlin that, at least one of these, the Lutzow, sank on the run home, and it may be concluded that so far as the rest are concerned, they were hopelessly crippled. Thus, the last excuse of the incorrigible pessimist for regarding the engagement in any light but that of a complete and abiding victory, namely, that the British losses were greater than the German, is disposed of. The losses of the Germans were relatively and actually heavier than the British losses.

But a comparison of losses in ships would not tell the story of the battle and all it has achieved. The supreme satisfaction is that, as Admiral Jellicoe says, the glorious traditions of the British Navy were most worthily upheld. The Navy did exactly what it was expected to do and did it on the old brave and decisive lines of Drake and Nelson. It caught and intercepted the enemy in his attempt to gain the open sea. And when Admiral Beatty's squadron got its teeth into him, it held on with bulldog tenacity until it had, against tremendous odds, performed its duty of holding him until the main fleet came up and forced him to run. Beatty's name will go down to posterity as a worthy inheritor of the traditions of the greatest days of British naval warfare. He might easily have avoided battle and saved the ships he lost. But that is not the tradition, and it is not the tactics that won Great Britain the supremacy of the seas. That tradition is to fight and to "cling as long as the teeth hold." It is the knowledge that the strategy of the Navy is sound, that its tactics are the old brave tactics, and that the men and the ships are as brave and capable in carrying the theory of tactics and strategy into practice as they were in the old days, with the triumphant result that we have seen, that enables us to look forward with confidence and exhilaration to the next "day," when the German Fleet, after recovering from its wounds, comes out, as it must come, to fight a last desperate battle for its very existence.

ESSAYS ON LAND REVENUE ADMINISTRATION.

We fail to understand why in a Report on the Land Revenue Administration of this Presidency, such as that just issued by Government, references at considerable length to such matters as the progress of education, public health, public feeling regarding the war, lack of industrial and trade enterprise etc. should be permitted to figure and swell the bulk of the report. It is not only the Commissioners of Divisions who are sinners in this respect, but the Government, too, in their Resolution on the reports go out of the way to sermonise on irrelevant subjects. No mere labelling of education, public health, trade, etc., as economic factors closely influencing agricultural development, can excuse detailed reports on the progress of female education, condition of school buildings, the number of Urdu schools, the lack of trained teachers, the faulty system of scavenging in certain cities, etc. We defy any one to produce from the reports of land revenue administration of any other country on the face of the earth, references such as the following:—

There is a real demand for English education, and the interest taken therein is evidenced by the fact that in Mandvi a substantial building for the English school is being built from funds raised by the people. In Chikhli also the people have collected a considerable fund for the English school, to which Khan Saheb Kavasji Dhanjibhai Dhanbhura of Bulsar and Mr. Mancherji Shapurji Tata of Bilimora have jointly subscribed Rs. 4,500.

* * *

"There are six Urdu schools in the subdivision, but I doubt if these schools serve any useful purpose. The medium of education is practically not Urdu but 'Musalmani Gujarati' spoken by a distinct minority and it would probably pay all concerned to abolish the Urdu schools and to give instruction in Gujarati, which can be of much use in many walks of life."

* * *

"I fully concur with Mr. Joshi in his fearless statement of the fact (often disguised) that girls' schools in municipal areas ought to be controlled by the Education Department."

* * *

"At present scandal-mongering and intrigue of a very undesirable kind vitiate the possibility of a schoolmistress doing good work under municipal control."

A few more samples in connection with local politics and the War,—the all-engrossing topic of the hour which must be discussed even by revenue collectors,—and we have done:—

"Mahomedan feeling was profoundly stirred by the entry of Turkey into the arena, but excitement subsided when it was made plain by the responsible leaders of the community that the war was a purely secular and in no sense a religious war. The action of Turkey was openly condemned as base ingratitude and as an egregious blunder."

* * *

The tone of the press continued moderate everywhere. Contributions amounting to two lakhs of rupees were voluntarily subscribed to the war funds by the people of East Khandesh. Misunderstandings in connection with the European war have frequently, it is reported, been removed by the lectures given by school masters.

The Ganpati festival passed off quietly everywhere.

* * *

There was a liberal and willing response to the invitation to subscribe to the Imperial War Relief Fund, and the districts have paid according to their capacities; the three Karnatak districts having paid more than three lakhs of rupees.

* * *

The Karnatak districts are singularly unwarlike; but recruits are obtainable in the Ratnagiri district and in parts of Kolaba; and recruitment has never been so satisfactory before. Even portions of the Belgaum and Bijapur districts have supplied a small share.

* * *

Political agitation has been quiescent. But Belgaum and Bijapur contain a party of adherents of the extreme wing, and it is proposed to hold the next session of the provincial conference of this wing in the town of Belgaum.

How hard worked our officials must be in these days! Let them be relieved of the task of recording all this superfluous irrelevant and stale wish-wash in Land Revenue reports. The exchequer will be saved a deal of unnecessary expense on stationery and the public much annoyance.

Notes of the Day.

The First Stage.

The gratifying announcement is made in a semi-official communiqué issued in Paris that the first stage of the offensive on the Somme, so far at any rate as the British sector is concerned, is now complete and the methodical bombardment preliminary to the next move has been begun. The communiqué emphasises what we have already pointed out in these columns, that the offensive will be long, slow and continuous for many weeks and even months if necessary. But it is evident that there will be no halting or delay, for it is added "we have both men and material." There will be successive moves forward after German positions have been carried by careful preparation and cautious attacks. Thus, as we stated in the beginning, there is no doubt that this is the great push, and it has not been begun until the supply of men and munitions for its assured continuity was certain. One good effect, apart from the ground gained, is the news that the Germans are withdrawing men from Verdun. According to "The Times" correspondent there are twenty-six divisions engaged on the battle front and the Prussian Guard are among those opposed to the British. For a front of twenty-five miles this is, of course, a huge concentration, but we have no doubt that the Allies have been able to concentrate sufficient forces to make sure of their superiority in numbers at each point. We must still be prepared for surprise attacks by the Allies at other parts of the line.

Sir Edward Grey's Earldom.

The conferment of an earldom on Sir Edward Grey is not any greater honour than his services to the Empire have deserved. There are episodes in Sir Edward Grey's regime at the Foreign Office that many of his greatest admirers must deplore, but the perfect Foreign Minister, who could satisfy even his own party in every branch of foreign politics, has yet to be found and we suppose never will be. It is sufficient that Sir Edward Grey, from the very beginning of the distant origins of the present great world crisis, has pursued faithfully a policy that has upheld the honour and interest of the Empire, that strove to the last for peace, and that enabled Great Britain, when at last she was forced to go to war, to enter the arena with clean hands. But greatly deserved as the honour is, it would not have been conferred, or accepted probably, until the war was over, if it had not been for the difficulty that arose in having already four secretaries-of-state in the Commons, and the need to add another in the person of Mr. Lloyd George. It was this difficulty that probably led to the report that Lord Crewe was to return to the India Office. The difficulty, however, has been settled in another way and a change that India would have regarded with some feeling of relief is not to take place. It is not stated yet who is to be the new Minister of Munitions.

Physician Heal Thyself!

The Deputy Chief Censor has had little to do of late in India, we imagine, and has found time hanging heavy on his hands, judging from the latest remonstrance addressed to the Press. Some weeks, or rather months, ago the crew of one of his Majesty's ships gave an entertainment at a theatre in Bombay which was reported in the papers. This has just been discovered by the Deputy Chief Censor, who reminds us that it is important that nothing should be published disclosing the station or movements of the warships of Great Britain, or any Allied Power. This is undoubtedly true. And we trust that in future his Excellency the Naval Commander-in-Chief will not set a bad example to the newspapers, and lead them into trouble, by according his name as patron to public advertisements of such entertainments disclosing the names of vessels concerned. We also want to suggest that great help might be rendered to newspapers in their patriotic endeavours to conceal the whereabouts of his Majesty's ships or those of Allied powers, if their crews were not allowed to wander freely about the city with the names of their vessels disclosed on their caps. We could make a few other suggestions of a similarly helpful character to enable the authorities to remove the mote from their own eye if we had the time, or if it were in the least likely that they would be acted upon.

Mr. Asquith on Freedom of Speech.

Some time ago we referred to Home opinion on the Defence of the Realm Act, as reflected in the more robust and independent journals of the United Kingdom. The latest to speak on the subject is the "Economist," which recalls a telling quotation from a speech of Mr. Asquith, then on the Opposition Bench, which it is pertinent to reproduce at this juncture when the governing authorities in India are widely on the rampage, thanks to the unlimited powers conferred by the Press Act. Speaking at Belston on 19th December 1901, Mr. Asquith observed:—

"There is no possession which an Englishman ought to value more dearly, or which he ought to be prepared to sacrifice more to safeguard and preserve, than this inestimable right of free speech. If you do not like my views, and have not got the good temper to listen to them in patience and silence, then stay away. If you choose the more excellent part, go and hear the views of the people from whom you differ and very likely you will go back strengthened and confirmed in your own. The one thing that is not allowable, because it strikes at the very foundation of democratic freedom and democratic government, is that a man whose views do not happen to be those of the majority, should not be allowed a fair hearing by those who differ from him."

Russia Without Vodka.

None of the ukases issued by the Tsar since the outbreak of the war has had such a revolutionising effect on the people of Russia as a whole as his anti-vodka ukase. Russia, without vodka, sounds as incongruous as Scotland without whisky; and yet, there is every possibility of the people of Russia permanently divorcing themselves even after the war from their once national beverage,—and scourge. From the minute local investigations conducted by the Statistical Bureau of the Volhynia Zemstvo, it has become apparent to that body that many of the villages have become unrecognisable in the course of the last eighteen months since temperance has been installed. One correspondent says "the men have become different," another states that "the people are living like brothers, assisting one another in a most brotherly fashion," while a third avers that "if vodka should be allowed again, it will only mean the destruction of Russia's whole future." According to these correspondents the moral regeneration of the village is most clearly seen in the disappearance of "hooliganism," the decrease of crime, and a great reduction of prostitution. The villages are everywhere seen to be prospering, as they necessarily must, since the banishment of vodka means a national saving of at least £1,500,000 per annum on its account. The example of Russia has a lesson for India, if it would only learn it.

THE WAR.

SUMMARY OF TELEGRAMS

SOMME OFFENSIVE.

SECOND STAGE.

IMPORTANT RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

NEW WAR MINISTER.

The first stage of the battle of the Somme has ended and the second begun, at least on the British sector where, according to a French semi-official announcement, the methodical bombardment of the enemy's lines has recommenced.

As the result of violent bomb fighting the British have progressed at certain points in the main battle area.

The enemy attempted a counter-action at two extremities of the French sector on both banks of the Somme. All attacks were repulsed.

The Russian General Staff estimates that the Austrian losses during the past month exceed half a million. The Russians are enveloping the left wing of the Germans on the Styr, who in the Chartorysk region are franctically striving to counteract the great thrust at Lutzk.

The Turks in the Caucasus between Taurus and the River Chorokh and also in the Diarbekir region are being steadily driven back with great losses.

The Italian offensive between the Langarina and Sugana Valleys continues. Their pressure on the Adige and Astico has obliged the enemy to withdraw.

Admiral Jellicoe's Despatch makes it abundantly clear that the Germans suffered much heavier losses than the British.

It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary of State for War and that Sir Edward Grey has received an Earldom.

It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to Mr. Lloyd George's Irish proposals, with a few additional safeguards.

Casement's appeal will be heard on July 17.

REICHSTAG BYE-ELECTION.

COALITION CANDIDATE DEFEATED.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The first war bye-election to the Reichstag has occurred in Silesia. A pro-Liebknecht candidate obtained a crushing majority over a coalitionist national candidate.

RUSSO-JAPANESE CONVENTION.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, July 7.

The Russo-Japanese Convention has been signed. It provides that the two countries shall unite in efforts to maintain peace in the Far East.

FIRST STAGE OF BRITISH OFFENSIVE COMPLETED.

BOMBARDMENT FOR NEXT STAGE BEGUN.

BATTLE OF THE SOMME.

SECOND STAGE BEGINS

METHODICAL BOMBARDMENT RECOMMENCED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS, July 7.

The first stage of the battle of the Somme has ended and the second begun, at least on the British sector where according a semi-official announcement the methodical bombardment of the enemy's lines has recommenced.

The announcement again emphasises that there is no longer any question of furious assaults only but of successive moves forward after German positions have been razed. "This great battle will last weeks and even months if necessary, for we have both men and material". Meanwhile, it is reported that the Germans are withdrawing troops from Verdun.

CALM ON FRENCH FRONT.

76 GUNS CAPTURED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS, July 6.

This afternoon's communiqué states that we have taken 76 guns and hundreds of machine-guns. There have been local engagements north of the Somme and calm on most of the front south of the Somme. There has been no infantry action on the Meuse.

A German counter-attack gained two little woods a mile north of Hem, while we captured a wood on the edge of the village.

A German counter-attack at Builoy was easily repulsed.

There has been only artillery activity on the Meuse. The Germans have been attempting to hit the cathedral at Verdun.

A detachment of our troops penetrated a German trench at Burnhaupt in Alsace and found it full of corpses.

ENEMY ATTEMPT COUNTER ACTION.

ALL ATTACKS REPULSED,

(Reuter's Telegram)

PARIS, July 7.

Last night's communiqué said:—The enemy to-day attempted a counter-action at two extremities o the French sector on both banks of the Somme. All attacks were repulsed. There has been an artillery duel on the left or the Meuse and a violent enemy bombardment on the right of the Meuse.

LATER.

Last night's Paris communiqué mentioned that the Germans delivered a series of counter-attacks north of Hem, north of the Somme and between Estrees and Belloy, south of the Somme. All were shattered by a curtain of fire and the Germans lost heavily including prisoners. Two companies in a communication trench were annihilated by an enfilading machine-gun fire.

VIOLENT BOMB FIGHTING.

BRITISH PROGRESS AT SOME POINTS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 7.

General Haig last night reported in a communiqué that as the result of violent bombfighting we had progressed at certain points in the main battle area. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

LATER.

In his communiqué last night General Haig reported that low clouds had interfered with aeroplane work but a British machine in the Bapaume area dropping to 300 feet, successfully bombed a train from which German reinforcements were alighting.

A British heavy battery in another area secured direct hits on a German battery and a battalion in a column, of route inflicting many casualties.

Details of the Welsh Fusiliers' raid show that three enemy mineshafts were destroyed and the enemy suffered 150 casualties excluding 43 prisoners who were brought back.

GERMAN ADMISSIONS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 6.

A German official statement grudgingly admits British progress near Thiepval, the evacuation of Hem and the French capture, of Belloy. Fighting for Estrees is proceeding.

The German communiqué speaks of heavy fighting on the Russian front and reveals that General Bothmer's forces in the Baryss sector have partly retired upon Toaropise, which is the next line of defence to the rear.

BREVITY OF GERMAN BULLETINS.

ANXIETY REGARDING RESULT OF OFFENSIVE.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Herr Von Wiegand refers to the brevity of the German bulletins from the Somme. He states the British gun fire surpassed the German concentrated fire at Verdun. Hitherto the record in artillery work has been 1489 truck loads of shells used against Hill 304.

The Germans are awaiting the result of the offensive with mingled suspense and confidence.

STRUGGLE LIKELY TO BE DESPERATE.

GERMANS' KNOWLEDGE OF IMPENDING ATTACK.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

The "Pioneer's" correspondent cables:—

A correspondent from Paris says that owing to the amount of the forces moved on our side preparatory to the offensive, to the long time taken to complete our arrangements, and to the warning of a long bombardment, the enemy learned beforehand the direction of our attack.

Our artillery preparation against a series of strongly defended villages was less effective than as hoped. The German masses were moved early to deliver their reply attacks, before we overcame these field fortress.

We can feel sure that the British attack will continue with increasing vigour until its first objective is completely attained. Everyone recognises that the struggle will be desperate before definite results are gained.

The "Central News" correspondent at Amsterdam hears from northern France that Germany appears to be preparing a strong counter offensive on the Belgian frontier to Arras.

26 GERMAN DIVISIONS ON THE SOMME

(Associated Press.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The Viceroy's war telegram from the Secretary of State, dated the 5th July, says:—

The "Times" military correspondent at Paris says, the French have indentified three or four German divisions opposed to them, but it is believed that the Germans have 26 divisions in front of the Allied attack. The Prussian Guard has been identified among the troops against the British.

OFFENSIVE EXPECTED NEAR ARRAS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

The "Daily Mail's" correspondent at the front is convinced that the Germans expected the pricipal blow on either side of Arras. Other correspondents say our prisoners have been brought from Verdun and Belgium, every force in the west has contributed to resist the advance.

GERMANY WANTS NO MORE BOOTS.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

A Stockholm message says German purchases of army boots have ceased. Germany is not preparing for another winter campaign.

RUMANIAN COMPANY'S OIL EMBARGO.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, July 7.

The "Civil and Military Gazette's" correspondent cables:—

Reuter's Bucharest correspondent says the Rumanian Petroleum Company has been ordered to discontinue exporting to Teuton countries.

GERMANY'S HUMILIATING EXPOSURE.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE JUTLAND BATTLE.

ENEMY'S HUGE LOSSES LAID BARE.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

Sir John Jellicoe's despatch places the German losses at two battleships of the dreadnought type, one of the Deutschland type, five light cruisers, six destroyers and a submarine, all of which were seen to sink.

Two battle-cruisers, one battleship of the dreadnought type and three destroyers were seen to be so severely damaged that their return to port is extremely doubtful. One of these latter, the "Lutzow" was admittedly sunk.

ORIGIN AND PURPOSE OF THE BATTLE

The opening words of Admiral Jellicoe's despatch tell with professional terseness of the origin and purpose of the battle:—

"Sir,—Be pleased to inform the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty that the German Sea Fleet was brought to action on May 31st westward of Jutland. The ships of the Grand Fleet, in pursuance of the general policy of periodical sweeps through the North Sea, had left their base on the previous day in accordance with my instruction."

NAVAL EXPERT'S COMMENTARY.

A commentary of a naval expert, issued simultaneously with the despatch, shows that Admiral Beatty's fleet was an advance squadron. It ran a measure of risk in attacking the enemy before Admiral Jellicoe was able to join the battle, but Admiral Beatty followed Nelson's golden rule, "to attack an enemy in sight and cling to him as long as the teeth hold."

The task demanded some courage but he did not flinch. When the combination of the two fleets was effected the enemy would have had little hope of escaping a decisive defeat but for the mist, which robbed the British of the harvest they deserved.

A STRIKING EPISODE.

The following striking episode in the battle deserves quotation:—The Marlborough" opened fire at 6.17 in the evening, firing seven salvoes at a ship of the Kaiser class. She then engaged a cruiser and another battleship. She was hit by a torpedo at 6-54 and listed considerably, but at 7-3 she reopened at a cruiser and at 7-12 fired fourteen rapid salvoes at a ship of the Koenig class, hitting it frequently until it quitted the line."

GLORIOUS TRADITIONS WORTHILY UPHELD.

Recording gallantry of officers and crews, Admiral Jellicoe says:—"The conduct of all throughout was entirely beyond praise. No words of mine could do them justice. The glorious traditions were most worthily upheld and I cannot adequately express my pride at the spirit with which the Fleet is filled."

BATTLE ON THE STYR.

GERMAN LEFT WING BEING ENVELOPED.

ENEMY'S STUPENDOUS LOSSES.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, July 6.

The Russian General Staff estimates that Austrian losses have reached over half a million during the past month. Military writers are optimistic regarding the prospects.

Russian guns are pounding Baranovitchi on three sides at a range of four miles, and the Russians are enveloping the left wing of the Germans on the Styr, who, in the Chartorysk region, are frantically striving to counteract the great thrust at Lutzk.

The Austrians in southern Galicia are now cut off from railway communication with Hungary, and the Austrians are unable to reinforce Stanislau from the Carpathians.

FROM RIGA TO THE CARPATHIANS.

SUCCESSES IN MANY SECTORS.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PETROGRAD, July 6.

The communiqué records successes in many sectors from Riga to the Carpathians. A thousand enemy were taken prisoners in the region of Baranovitchi. The enemy on the right bank of the Dniester was routed and hundreds taken prisoners.

The small town of Mikolitchine, on the railway between Korosmizo and Delatyn, has been captured.

10,000 MORE PRISONERS.

SUCCESSFUL ENGAGEMENTS ON THE DVINA.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

PETROGRAD, July 5.

It is officially announced that Russians have taken over 10,000 more prisoners including 5,000 on the Dniester.

A communiqué reports successful artillery engagements on the Dvina above Friedrichstadt. Fighting at Baranovitchi is continuing to our advantage. All enemy attacks with the object of retaking ground have failed.

We captured 78 officers and 3,000 men between July 3rd and 5th.

FRESH RUSSIAN SUCCESSES.

FIERCE FIGHTING ON THE DNIESTER.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PETROGRAD, July 7.

A communiqué says:—The Russians have achieved fresh successes south of the Pinsk marshes and have taken 3,000 prisoners in addition to those captured in the Baranovitchi region.

The Turks in the Caucasus between Taurus and the river Chorakh and also in the Diarbekir region are being steadily driven back with great losses.

LATER.

A communiqué states that the prisoners taken on July 4th and 5th west of the Styr on the line below Kolki amounted to 300 officers and 7,415 men. Many guns, rifles, etc., were also captured.

German attacks near Gruziaten have been repulsed. There has been fierce fighting on the right bank of the Dniester near Jivatchoff and Hobzimirz. Desperate enemy attacks eastwards and southeastwards of Baranovitchi have been repulsed.

COSSACKS' GALLANT FEAT.

SWIM THE DNIESTER AND CAPTURE A VILLAGE.

(Reuter's Telegram)

PETROGRAD, July 7.

A communiqué mentions that during the fighting on the right of the Dniester the Germans defending a village, received the assailants with jets of liquidfire. Consequently, when the village was captured after a great charge by the Crimean Tartars the German prisoners were bayoneted. A thousand other prisoners were taken. A gallant feat was performed by a score of Cossacks who swam the Dniester and captured a village, a hundred prisoners and a gun.

THE RUSSIAN POSITION.

IMPORTANCE OF OPERATIONS ON RUSSIAN LEFT.

(Associated Press.)

ALLAHABAD, July 7.

"The Times" Petrograd correspondent likens the situation to cricket, General Kaledin, commanding the Luzk salient blocking balls, while General Lechitsky makes runs.

General Lechitsky not only opened the way to the important railway behind the Austrians running from Kolomea to Stanislau, Lemberg, and Ravaruska, but moving westwards along the railway from Kolomea, is only six miles distant from Delatyn, where the branch line diverges to Stanislau and carries most of General Bothmer's supplies and provides the way of retreat to Hungary.

Writers who have been insisting that the vital matter on the eastern front was the attack on Kovel, to-day recognise the importance of the operations on the Russian left, which a week ago were almost ignored.

The enemy reports claim some successes between the Dniester and the Pruth, but these will prove illusory if the Russians succeed in reaching the Delatyn railway.

Meanwhile according to the "Daily Mail's" Rotterdam correspondent great alarm has been created in the enemy's camp by Russia's new blow in the neighbourhood of Baranovitchi.

NEW WAR MINISTER.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

SIR E. GREY BECOMES AN EARL.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 5.

It is officially announced that Mr. Lloyd George has been appointed Secretary of State for War and that Sir Edward Grey has received an Earldom.

MR. LLOYD GEORGE'S IRISH PROPOSALS.

BILLCOMING BEFORE THE COMMONS

(Ruter's Telegrams.)

LONDON, July 5.

It is stated that the Cabinet has agreed to Mr. Llyod George's Irish proposals with additional safeguards providing for Imperial control of harbours and strategic points and the protection of Unionists in the South and West.

A Bill is being prepared to give effect to the settlement and will be introduced in the Commons shortly.

LONDON, July 5.

It is stated that Ministerial Conferences yesterday resulted in a practical settlement of the Irish question. It is understood that Mr. Walter Long is now the only opponent of Mr. Lloyd George's proposals.

ITALIAN FRONT.

ENEMY WITHDRAWING.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 6.

The Italian official communiqué says our offensive between the Lagarina and Sugana valleys continues. Our pressure on the Adige and Astico has obliged the enemy to withdraw.

THE RUHLEBEN PRISONERS.

GERMAN REPLY BEING STUDIED.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Lords Lord Newton said that the German reply to the British request that prisoners at Ruhleben should either be fed or released had been received.

Germany had not categorically refused the request, and their reply was being studied.

MEDICAL ARRANGEMENTS IN MESOPOTAMIA.

ENQUIRY REPORT NOT RECEIVED.

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 5.

The Report of the enquiry into the medical arrangements in Mesopotamia has not yet been received.

A CALCUTTA STEAMER SUNK.

(Reuters' Telegram.)

LONDON, July 6.

Lloyds' agent at Malta says that the Monmouthshire reports that the steamer Persian, Calcutta for London, has been sunk. The crew were saved.

GOLD STRIPE FOR WOUNDED SOLDIERS

(Reuter's Telegram)

LONDON, July 6.

An Army Order has been issued stating that wounded officers and men will henceforth wear a gold braid stripe on the left arm and an additional stripe each time they are wounded.

ALLEGED THEFT OF S. AND T. GOODS.

ATTEMPTS TO DISPOSE OF STORES.

THE SUSPECTED GATE PASS

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, the Chief Presidency Magistrate resumed the hearing of the case in which John G. Smith, Inspector, R. I. M., Thomas Robert Earle, sergeant, Thomas Herbert Guest, sergeant, and Ignatius D. Furtado, store foreman, are charged with theft as servants of property valued at Rs. 1,870 belonging to the Supply and Transport Department. Superintendent Sullivan, who was assisted by Inspecors Jeffries, Shaw and Doran, conducted the prosecution, while Mr. P. Godinho and Mr. B. J. Dhondi defended Smith, and Mr. N. N. Saher defended Furtado.

Kinnaird Henderson, one of the accused in the case who was discharged from this and other charges, was further examined by Superintendent Sullivan. He said that on the day in question after he left the Alexandra Docks, he had a drive and eventually went to the Alexandra Bar at Frere Road. When he stopped there he saw the three carts in question returning to the Alexandra Docks. He asked the drivers of the carts where they were going and they replied that Furtado had got out of the ghariy and had told them to go back to the Docks. He went to the Alexandra Bar and had a drink, where two minutes after, Furtado came and said Customs officers were following the carts. Witness asked him why he did not take them back to the dockyard and Furtado replied they had to be put under the board of survey before they received them.

Then Furtado went along with the carts to the Alexandra Docks, and witness returned to the Docks at two o'clock. When he got there, witness met Smith who told him that there was a lot of trouble over the three carts. He (witness) was there for about five minutes, when Commander Douglas sent for him and he went. When he was there the police took charge of Smith. Then Commander Douglas put witness in charge of No. 11 shed till a man was sent from the Dockyard. Witness was arrested on the 26th ultimo. He remembered removing 15 cases of Ideal Milk from No. 7 shed, which was in charge of Guest. That was three weeks after he had started work. Guest gave him orders to take the cases over to No. 11 shed. He was present when they were being taken away. Two of the cases belonged to H. M. S. Venus and the rest which had Supply and Transport marks were handed over to Smith. At that time witness did not know but now he knew that they expected them to be sold. Ten of the cases formed part of the property before the Court. Before they were removed the ten cases were kept under a coir matting in No. 11 shed, Marine shed, near the Marine stores. The rest of the cases were used by Smith, Furtado, witness and others, and some of them were taken home by Smith. Guest ordered witness to put aside one case or take it home for him. Witness kept putting him off as he could not take it home.

PERCENTAGE OF SHARES

It was an understood thing among all the accused and witness that witness was to keep 40 p.c. of the sale proceeds,—20 p.c. for Smith and 20 p.c. for witness—Earle and Guest were to get 25 p.c. and Furtado 10 p.c. It was a general conversation with all the accused in No. 11 shed. After Smith was arrested, witness and Mr. G. Pyke were in the Marine shed on the night of the 24th ultimo. Earle called there about 10 p.m. and wanted to take back some cases of rum, that were concealed under a coir matting, to his own department. Witness told him "No," as it was too risky. Earle then said he would wait till about 2 a.m., and send some coolies to take away that rum. He then left and went back to his own place. At 11 p.m. the same night Mr. Pyke wrote out a chit and sent it with a cooly to Earle, telling him not to come for the rum at all. The rum section of which Earle was in charge was separated from the Marine stores section by an expanded metal partition. No. 7 shed was 300 yards away from No. 11 shed. Witness had known Earle, Guest and Furtado for the last two months.

STORES TRANSFERRED.

Cross-examined by Earle, the witness said that the stores of Earle's godown were transferred from the rum department to the Marine stores between the 18th and the 22nd June. Smith had authority to receive any parcels addressed to A section, No. 11 shed, Alexandra Docks. Witness was not authorised to do so. He remembered giving a receipt for three packages addressed No. 11 shed, Alexandra Docks. He was put in authority that day as Smith was moving to Andheri that day. He did not know the contents of those packages. He thought it was whisky but he could not swear.

PREVENTIVE OFFICER'S SUSPICION.

Mr. L. E. Ackroyd, a Customs Preventive Officer, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said he was senior officer in charge of the White Gate, Alexandra Docks, at 9-30 a.m. About that time three carts loaded with the property before the Court, passed out. A gate pass was shown to him by one of the cartmen. Before the carts passed out witness became suspicious and he examined them. After the carts had passed out he deputed Mr S. Vardon, a Preventive Officer, to follow the carts and watch them. Mr. Vardon went after them on a bicycle and about an hour or an hour and a half after, the same three carts came back to the gate, Mr. Vardon coming up immediately after. Witness detained the carts there. A re-admission pass was brought to him about ten minutes after by a coolie. It was signed by Smith. The pass-out passes were also signed by Smith. Witness gave the re-admission pass to Mr. Vardon and told him to go and report to the Chief Inspector, Mr. Macguire, who came there about half an hour after. He and witness, and Commander Douglas and some others, who had come up there, examined the cases. They found that some of the marks on them had been painted away. Witness rubbed off some of the paint and he found "S. & T." marks underneath. Inspector Shaw then came, and the Police took charge of the property.

Mr. Stanhope Vardon, a Customs Preventive Officer, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said that his attention was drawn by Mr. Ackroyd to the three carts passing out. He followed the carts, which went down south along Frere Road. He rode past them into the Blue Gate of the Docks. He came out of the Red Gate and saw them going past the crossings near Nicol Road. He came on to the main road and at that time he saw Furtado behind the carts. Furtado rushed up and started gesticulating to the drivers of the carts. He appeared to be very excited. Witness thought Furtado had seen him. The carts then turned round and started returning by the same way. Furtado then disappeared. Witness returned to the White Gate through the docks, where the carts arrived about the same time. He reported to Mr. Ackroud.

MEETING WITH THE STEVEDORE.

Mr. Dinsha C. Cooper, a stevedore, examined by Mr. Sullivan, said that on the evening of the 20th June at 5-30, Mr. H. Gainsford came and told him that Henderson wanted to see him. Mr. Gainsford took him to Cornaglia's, where Mr Gainsford's father told him he had some stores to dispose of. Witness asked him what it was and Mr. Gainsford's father replied that he had rum. He enquired if he had a license and the latter dropped the conversation. The latter then said he had some provisions. Henderson did not turn up and witness left at 6-30 p.m. An appointment was made to meet at Mongini's between 11 and 11 a.m., the next day. Witness went there accordingly, where Gainsford, the senior, asked him what he had to say about the stores. Witness asked him to make out a list, which he did. Gainsford (senior) was writing the list, when Henderson came and asked him to add something. As it was getting late witness asked the Gainsfords and Henderson to come to his office in the evening. The three came to his office at 5-30 p.m., when Gainsford (senior) took out the price list from his pocket and gave it to him. He read it and asked the three where their godown was and Gainsford replied that it was at Frere Road. Witness asked for samples to see if the milk was fresh, and Henderson said the goods had arrived only seven weeks ago from England and that he wanted to dispose of them as he expected another big lot to arrive from England. The three then went away, saying they would return the next day. They came to him the next day to his office and said they wanted to clear the stock soon and that if witness did not buy it they would sell it by auction. Witness told them to do what they liked. He asked for samples and the invoices and they gave evasive replies about the latter and said he could take out samples from the cases. Two days later he felt suspicious about Henderson and went to him at No. 11 shed and asked him where the godown was. Henderson did not give a satisfactory reply.

On Monday at 2 p.m., Inspector Jeffries came to his (witness's) office and told him he was assistant to the Storekeeper at the Government Dockyard and had some surplus store to dispose of. Witness offered him whiskey and soda but Mr. Jeffries asked for a lemonade and witness gave him a pick-me-up. Mr. Jeffries then started looking about and said he had some surplus stres to sell. Witness asked him why he wanted to make a fool of him (witness), adding he could not buy the stores as they were Government stores.

The further hearing was adjourned till to-day.

ILLICIT SALE OF COCAINE.

Before the Second Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Chief Excise Inspector Talayarkhan charged one Abdul Rehman Nabunia with selling one packet of cocaine and being in possession of five packets, each containing half a grain of cocaine.

On receiving some information Mr. Talayarkhan sent a bogus customer on Thursday night to the accused at Kamatipura 5th Lane with marked coins. The accused was arrested as soon as he sold a packet. On a search being made five more packets were found to be with the accused.

The accused pleaded not guilty but the Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for 8 weeks.

A PATHAN STABBED.

At the Mazagon Police Court before the Second Presidency Magistrate, yesteryesterday, Syed Akbar, a Pathan, was charged with attempting to murder one Shahbeg, another Pathan.

On Thursday night, a Pathan named Shahbeg Ebrahim was taken by two others to the Nagpada Police Station, with a wound in the abdomen bleeding. Thence he was removed to the Sir J. J. Hospital where this condition was found to be serious and the Second Presidency Magistrate was sent for to take down the patient's deposition. But Colonel Street suggesting that the declaration might be taken later on, performed an operation upon him.

From enquiries conducted by Superintendent Meyers it was seen that Shahbeg was stabbed by another Pathan. It has been alleged that Shahbeg was not on good terms with one Hamadin, a serang, and that the latter instigated Syed Akbar Aziz to stab the former. Yesterday morning Syed Akbar was arrested at Bellasis Road with bloodstains on his clothes.

ALLEGATIONS AGAINST AN ADVOCATE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BANGALORE, July 7.

Mr. P. F. Bowring, Deputy Commissioner of Kolar, yesterday heard a case in which Mr. B. Garudachar, an advocate of 29 years' standing, is the accused. It is alleged for the prosecution that a servant, who was arrested by the police in connection with theft of jewellery and cash from his employer's house, payed the advocate Rs. 50 asking the latter to help him in the case. It is stated that the advocate was asked to return the money when he is stated to have said that he could not return the money as it had got mixed up with his other cash.

The accused in the course of his statement said that the case was due to the spite that existed between him and the District Superintendent of Police and others and the prosecution evidence was unreliable. He also stated that he received Rs. 50 in all *bona fide* for rendering professional service and did not commit any offence. A charge under section 411 I. P. C. was drawn up and the case stands adjourned.

ESTATES OF A RAJA'S SON ATTACHED

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

The following notification is issued in the "Gazette of India":—Whereas the Governor-General in Council for reasons of State within the preamble to Bengal Regulation III. of 1818 judges it necessary to attach the estates or lands of Kunaud, of Kunwar Mahendra Jartab Singh, formerly a resident of Hathras in the district of Aligarh and being the son of the late Raja Ghansham Singh Bahadur and an adopted son of the late Raja Har Narayan Singh, under section 9 of the aforesaid Regulation, the Governor-General-in-Council is pleased to declare that the estates or lands described in the schedule have been so attached and direct that the same shall be held and managed as provided by section 10 of the said Regulation.

BHANDARKAR RESEARCH INSTITUTE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 7.

The scheme for the establishment of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute was placed before the public at a meeting held yesterday. There was a large gathering present and Sir Narayan Chandarvarkar was in the chair.

The report of the first year's working of the provisional committee showed that during the year that it has been in existence it collected nearly Rs. 15,000. The site selected for the proposed institute is a plot of ten acres to the south-west of the Servants of India Society's premises, where the buildings estimated to cost Rs. 30,000 are to be erected. It is hoped that the institute will begin its career on the 6th July, 1917, the 80th birthday of Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar.

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, July 7.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Major B. A. Corbett, 13th Rajputs, is employed in the Burma Military Police.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. A. E. Boyd, Assistant Collector of Customs, is granted two months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Maj.-Genl. A. H. Bingley is appointed Secretary Army Department, vice Maj.-Genl. Holloway.

The following gentlemen have been appointed in the Indian Army Reserve of Officers:—

To be Second Lieut. (Cavalry Branch): D. J. Proctor.

To be Second-Lieuts. (Infantry Branch): M. Brown, H. S. Jackson, D. C. Barckley, L. E. Macgregor, P. F. McRoberts, H. S. L. Dewan, W. J. J. Cole, J. Young, W. T. James, R. J. Weston, G. L. Watson, A. Ashton, F. T. Jessop, A. P. O. Blackwood, C. H. Delmege, J. J. Mather, K. W. Macmillan, H. C. Walters, W. A. C. Havelock, W. J. Lakeland, C. V. Bayliss, S. H. McDonald, S. G. Sims, C. W. Stewart, D. J. Daly, W. H. E. Aspinwall, R. W. Wells, W. S. C. Brodie, C. B. Tapsill, and F. Wharton.

Lt.-Col. H. P. Lane, 96th Infantry is promoted as a Colonel.

Majors F. Fisher, 98th Infantry, J. H. K. Stewart, 1/39th Rifles are promoted as Lieut.-Colonels.

Lieut. F. M. Vajifdar, I.M.S., relinquishes his commission.

Chief Engineer T. H. Knight, R. I. M., Inspector of Machinery, Bombay Dockyard, is granted further extension of appointment for one year or for the duration of the war.

A Sukkur correspondent relates that a Zemindar of the village of Dowlatpur, in the Sukkur district, to whom a year ago an astrologer foretold from his horoscope that he would die within a year, became seized with melancholia as the fateful period drew to an end. The man was found dead in his room without apparent cause on the last day of the period.

It is officially announced that his Excellency the Viceroy will arrive in Rangoon on the morning of the 1st December. He will remain in Rangoon until the morning of Tuesday, the 4th December, and will then leave for up-country.

HOW THE WARRIOR WENT DOWN.

AGAINST HEAVY ODDS.

TWO BATTLESHIPS' GUNS WRECK CRUISER.

Mr. H. W. Nevinson contributes the following to the "Manchester Guardian":—

When he entered a little chapel in a village among the Chiltern Hills on Sunday evening there was a movement called "sensation." Everyone knew he came from the Warrior. He had been in the great battle; his ship was now at the bottom of the sea. He was still dressed in the rough uniform of "action"; everything else he possessed had gone down. Steering into a narrow pew, he looked like a destroyer coming to anchor in a fishing port.

This morning, as I had known his family for some years, he told me something about it all. He asked me not to mention times and places because the Admiralty's report is not published. He also refused unpublished particulars about the German losses, which he believes were much bigger than at first supposed. As we all know, the Admiralty always begins by saying the worst. As for himself, he boldly spoke of "our victory". "Let people know I am entirely optimistic," he said, for that is one of the ways that sailors talk now "Everyone did well. We went into action prepared for heavier losses than we suffered. It was our part to hang on to the enemy, and we did."

The battle-cruiser fleet came up from a different direction from the great battleships, in front of which the Warrior and Defence were sent out, and moved northward for a time parallel to the main German fleet off the Jutland coast. "What did us," he said, "was the haze." The haze kept coming up thickest from the east, and our ships were against the afternoon sunlight and the more plainly visible. The Warrior sighted the enemy at a certain hour of the afternoon, about two hours after the battle-cruisers began, and opened fire in ten minutes. The range was about eight miles, and it came down to three miles.

HARDLY FORTY MINUTES IN ACTION.

The Warrior was hardly forty minutes in action, and my sailor, who was on deck the whole time, believes that four or five German battleships of the main fleet were firing at her. She was struck by about fifteen big shells, mostly, near the engine-room, and he thought most of them came from the Kaiser and Konig ("I suppose the Koing Albrecht"). One shell penetrated close to the ammunition passage, but failed to explode owing to defective fuses, else the Warrior would have been blown sky-high at once.

Meantime the Warrior was herself pouring shells into a German cruiser which my sailor believed to be the Wiesbaden (or it may have been the Elbing). "It's my belief we bagged the Wiesbaden by shell," he said. "She was a long thing with three fat funnels, and we struck her with a salvo of six guns (9.2in. and 7.5in.)—six shell in a row,—and down she went. At the same time," he admitted to me, "my mind was so concentrated on my work (which was watching and quickly deciding what was worth sending to the captain and what was not) that I didn't either see or hear the Defence blown up, though she was our next ship, only four cables away. She was sunk by two salvos of four or five shells from 12in. or 14in. guns. But my mind was so concentrated on the enemy I didn't notice her at all."

As the Warrior came up to the scene of action, where the battle-cruisers had been engaged for about two hours, they saw a destroyer with her boat down picking up the survivors of the Queen Mary as coolly as if no battle was going on. There was a "slight lop" on the sea at the beginning of the action and it increased to a "moderate lop." The seaman thinks the Queen Mary was torpedoed by the submarine which afterwards was rammed by the Tiger and sunk. The German Pommern was torpedoed by the Onslaught off which she blew the bridge. But the damage done by submarines and mines to our ships at all events was remarkably small.

HEROIC STOKERS.

One of the huge shells which struck the Warrior gashed the upper deck with a huge rent. One shell burst in the engine-room and killed many. Most of the 66 who were killed outright by shell were killed between decks. Several were severely wounded, and the total of dead will come to about 80. The seaman (he was a petty officer, but I don't wish to give away his name) wished especially to praise the extreme heroism of the stokers. They kept on at their work after the engine-room was flooded. Then they drew the fires and quietly came up to the deck. Those who know what a stoker's position is in action will join in the praise. The signalmen on the tops also remained in their position throughout. One on the maintop was killed, having both his legs blown off. Five or six messenger boys also stood steady on the bridge without "panicking" at all, and went quietly to their action station, though none of them had seen fighting before. Apart from the smashing blows of the big shells there were very few casualties, but a few were gassed by the fumes of the shell.

As the ship began to fill she slowly turned half round to draw out of action, the signal "Not under control" being raised. Having shifted his position to look after this signal my seaman saw a shell crash just where he had been standing, and he thought to himself "There goes my old locker!" He believes the Warrior saved the Warspite and the Warspite saved the Warrior, but the manoeuvres was too complicated to be here described. As the Warrior turned almost helpless out of action he saw the whole main fleet rushing forward to attack the head of the German line. He did not see the Germans actually turn southward in flight, but they must have turned immediately afterwards, for they all fled at the sight of our battleships rushing up. At the same time our destroyers dashed into the Germans "like dogs after a rat."

CHANNEL STEAMER TO THE RESCUE.

After she turned out of action the Warrior was taken in tow by the Channel steamer Engadine, and the seamanship of that steamer's captain impressed my sailor very much, For a passenger boat to tow a cruiser of nearly 14,000 tons in a loppy sea was a great feat admirably performed. She towed her all night, and would have saved her but for weather and want of coal. There was always a danger of submarines hanging about disabled vessels. At last after towing twelve hours (some 80 or 90 miles) she came alongside, the Warrior now being waterlogged, and took off nearly 700 men. It was another splendid feat of seamanship.

The dead, after a short service, had been thrown overboard in the night. But there was the difficult task of transhipping the wounded. One poor fellow in a cot dropped between the two ships. An officer from the Engadine at once jumped down to save him at the almost certain risk of being crushed to death. He found the wounded man already dead, but was himself saved by another gallant man. Next from the Warrior came a wounded man. Next from Warrior came a wounded man with shattered leg. Seeing the fate of his predecessor he struggled out of the cot and hopped across on to the steamer, remarking to the ship's surgeon: "No, you bloomin' well don't!"

So the Warrior was left to sink. She was so full of water that it was impossible to go below and blow her up. From the moment that the action began, said my seaman, the discipline was absolutely perfect. Not a single thing went wrong, and the discipline, he carefully insisted, "was intelligent not slavish—not the slavish sort of thing it used to be." And the sum of the whole matter was—"'Hang on to them'" was our order, and we did. And as for David—why, we'd go to hell with David!" And by David he meant Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty

As I watched him move quietly down the village street with a little daughter at one hand, and thought what he and so many like him had quietly done that Wednesday afternoon and night, I felt that we were justified in our admiration of the English people.

GLASSES IN THE ARMY

REMARKABLE EFFECT OF EXPLOSIVES

Lecturing at the Royal Institution on June 9 on "Eyesight and the War," Dr. Ernest Clarke urged that the wearing of glasses should not be considered a disqualification for military service.

It was asserted, he said, that the main reason why the War Office had always set its face against the wearing of glasses was that formerly most of our small Army was serving abroad, and lost or broken spectacles could not easily be replaced. But a plentiful supply of good oculists was available for the Army, and every military centre could have its oculist. If the wearing of glasses were permitted a better choice of men would be possible when the size of the Army was small, and when a large Army was needed numbers could be obtained more easily than under the present restrictions.

Dr. Clarke went on to point out that the wind pressure caused by modern explosives was enormous, and said that an officer whom he saw had an eye smashed solely by the pressure. Following the pressure came an enormous vacuum, and he had seen a case in which the eye had been torn out by that. A sergeant-major, while lying in a dugout in Gallipoli, was rendered unconscious by a sandbag falling upon him. He suffered afterwards with constant headache and giddiness, and was unable to walk, stand, read, or face the light. Glasses were given to correct a very small astigmatic myopia, and within a short time he could read, his headache was gone, the giddiness vanished, and he was able to walk. In soldiers and civilians alike at this time, Dr. Clarke said, exceptional strain was placed upon the nerves, and much might be done to alleviate the effects of this by the use of glasses suited to individual needs.

THE AGE OF VICEROYS.

In an article on the Viceroyalty of India in "Chamber's Journal," Mr. W. V. Roberts points out that the choice is usually made of peers over forty and under fifty. Lord Chelmsford is forty-eight. It is true that Lord Dufferin was appointed at the age of fifty-eight, but he was an exception to the rule in other ways as well. It is on record that he complained in a letter to Sir William Gregory that all the people who surrounded him in Calcutta were younger than himself, and that he had no companion or playfellow. This, indeed, has been given as the reason why he resigned office before the expiry of his term. Then Sir Henry Norman was offered the post when he was fifty-seven, but declined it. It was Mr. Gladstone who made the offer, and he was then an octogenarian. One of his colleagues credited him with the remark that he thought "that young fellow Norman to be just the man for the post." Lord Curzon was the youngest Viceroy—he was only thirty-nine—since the abolition of the Company.

Khan Bahadur Sardar Abdul Rahman has resigned the presidency of the new Muslim League, Punjab, as a protest against the League's resolution condemning the conduct of the Sheriff of Mecca.

The mortality from plague in India during the week ending the 1st July, was 670 seizures and 464 deaths. There were 170 deaths in the Bombay Presidency, 60 in Madras, two in Bengal, two in the United Provinces, 122 in Burmah, one in the Central Provinces, 84 in Mysore State and 23 in the Hyderabad States. No case was reported from the Punjab and Bihar and Orissa.

CLAIMS OF INDIAN INDUSTRY.

ADVICE TO INDIAN PLANTERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

In the House of Commons Mr. Chamberlain stated that negotiations were proceeding with the Travancore State for remedying the grievance of the double export duty on tea.

He had communicated with other departments of the Imperial Government which were concerned in the use of indigo and hoped that after the war they would favourably consider the claims of the Indian industry, but he emphasised the necessity for Indian planters co-operating to ensure scientific cultivation and better preparation and marketing arrangements in order to secure durable results.

VISCOUNT FRENCH.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.

Viscount French has been appointed Colonel of the Irish Guards.

CASEMENT'S APPEAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.

Casement's appeal will be heard on July 17th.

SILVER MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 6.

Messrs. Montagu's report says:—The heaviness of the market has been mainly due to selling by banks dealing with China which with normal supplies from America met the coinage demand. The size of the London stock of over ten million standard ounces discouraged outside buying such as from Indian bazaars. New York reports that Mexicans have rejected the Carranza currency and are hoarding silver.

DEATH OF SIR EDWARD BUCK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, July 7.

Sir Edward Buck died in hospital in Rome.

Sir Edward Charles Buck, K.C.S.I., retired from the Indian Civil Service in 1897. He represented the Indian Government at the Colonial Exhibition in 1886. He was Secretary to the Government of India, Revenue and Agriculture Department, from 1892 to 1897. He was in Rome as a delegate for India at the Institute D'Agriculture. He was 77 years old at the time of his death.

CASUALTY LISTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 5.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Major C. F. Simonds, King's Royal Rifles.
Lieut. W. D. Wroe, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. P. K. Baddeley, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. W. S. Brewitt, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. L. Mellor, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. F. Burnham, Northamptons.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Caton, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. W. V. Pettit, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. B. N. Dickinson, West Kents.
Second-Lieut. P. F. Gethin, Devons.

NOW KILLED.

Second-Lieut. K. Rose, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. N. G. Compton, Worcesters.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. T. G. Folingby, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. J. Lane, Berkshires.

DIED.

Lieut. R. R. Tatlock, Service Corps.

MISSING.

Lieut. S. M. Crabtree, East Yorkshires.
Lieut. R. Matthew-Hadingham, Gloucesters.
Second-Lieut. C. Drewett, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. P. Macnamara, Flying Corps.
Second-Lieut. W. D. Semple, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Zeder, Oxford and Bucks L. I.

NOW WOUNDED AND PRISONER.

Second-Lieut. F. H. Watson, Norfolks.

NOW PRISONER.

Captain G. N. Clark, Londons.

PRISONER.

Lieut. H. A. Clifton, East Surreys.

LONDON, July 6.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Brigadier-General C. B. Prowse.

WOUNDED AND MISSING.

Captain C. Graig, M. P.

LATEST COMMERCIAL CABLE.

COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

Liverpool, July 7.

Total Imports 6,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months.	To-day's opening price.
July	7.84†
J. A.	7.84†
A. S.	7.81†
S. O.	7.78†
O. N.	7.73†
N. D.	7.71†
D. J.	7.69†
J. F.	7.68†
F. M.	7.68†
M. A.	7.68†
A. M.	7.67†
M. J.	7.66†
J. J.	7.64†

†No change.

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

An interesting autograph letter from Lord Dalhousie written shortly after the receipt of the despatch from the Court of Directors on the subject of the annexation of Oudh, has been presented by Mr. J. P. Thompson, I. C. S., to the Lucknow Museum.

Sir Ali Imam has received the following message of condolence from Lord Hardinge:—"Deeply grieved. Sincere sympathy." Telegrams have also been sent by the Maharaja Scindhia of Gwalior and Nawab of Malerkotla.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

SEQUEL TO A VILLAGE QUARREL.

SANCTION POR PROSECUTION OF WITNESSES REVOKED,

(Before Justices Batchelor and Shah.)

GOVIND RAMCHANDRA AND SEVEN OTHERS *v.* THE KING-EMPEROR.

This was a criminal application for revision against the decision of Mr. Ramkrishna Paddbidri, First Class Magistrate of Gadag, District Dharwad. The Magistrate had given sanction against the present eight petitioners for perjury under section 476 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Briefly the facts are these:—

There were two factions in the village of Mulgund, District Dharwar, one headed by Shankar Naik and the other by Shankar Dixit. On the 9th of October last there was a scuffle between the two factions and both of them filed cross-complaints for hurt and house trespass. Both the cases were tried by the First Class Magistrate of Gadag and the accused in both the cases were acquitted. In the case brought by Shankar Naik against Shankar Dixit, the present applicants were witnesses for the prosecution. In the course of the police inquiry the statements of these witnesses were taken before the Third Class Magistrate of Gadag under section 164 of the Criminal Procedure Code wherein they generally told their story that the accused Shankar Dixit and his party came to the house of the complainant at 11 a.m. in procession with a trumpeter blowing a trumpet and with shoes in hands. They were warded off by the patil of the village who was then sitting with the complainant. Being disappointed the accused came again to the complainant's house at 3 p.m. The complainant, his brother and son were, however, sent into the house where he found the door shut by his servant Hasnya. The accused, thereupon, assaulted the servant and beat him with shoes. Before the trying Magistrate these witnesses generally adhered to the main story, but made detailed statements in answer to the questions of the defence pleaders. The learned Magistrate held that two of them made inconsistent and contradictory statements before himself and the others before himself and the Third Class Magistrate, and gave sanction under section 476, Criminal Procedure Code, for prosecution for perjury under section 193 of the Penal Code.

Their Lordships after hearing arguments from the counsel for the petitioners, held that the so-called inconsistencies, if any, were not material to the prosecution story and set aside the orders of sanction.

Mr. H. C. Coyaji with the Hon. Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare and Mr. Hanmantrao Gumaste, appeared for the petitioners.

The Government Pleader appeared for the Crown.

CAUSE LIST.

BOARD FOR SATURDAY, THE 8TH OF JULY, 1916.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE BEAMAN.

In the Division Court No. 53.

722-15.—Kanga and S, Jessang Daloo, v. Gurdutsing Gulabsing, a firm, Madh K & C.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

866-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Cassam Haji Tyab, & ors, v. Bai Rehmabai, widow, Chitnis M and K, Part Heard.

883-15.—Subnis & G, Ramchandra Vishwanath Divadkar, v. Shantaram Vishwanth Divadkar, & ors., Ard H D & Co., Part Heard 19-6-16.

S C 307-16.—Motichand & D, Jaisinglal Kalidas, v. Messrs. Tyeb Haji, a firm, Ardesir H D & Co.

S C 572-16.—Mancher & N, Mayaram Mahidhar Jain & anr, v. Purshotam Hari Ranade & anr, M V Gokhale.

S C 591-16.—Motichand & D, Motilal Ichalal Gandhi, v. Keshavlal Sakhidas Sanghani.

1389-15.—Dik Dh & P, Moreshwar Narayen Save, v. Krishnarao Narayen Save, & ors, Jeh M & S, Dik Dh & P.

179-15.—Captain & V., Birdichand Auraj, a firm, v. Nensukhdas Shivarayen, a firm, Madh K & C.

25-16.—Dubash & Co., Shah Dhanrup Sheraji & Co., a firm, v. Bai Ratanbai, widow, Wadia G & Co.

149-15.—Little & Co., Marshall & Co., a firm, v. Naginchand Fulchand, a firm, M B Chothia.

136-13.—Mulji & Tha, Lakhmidas Pragji & Co., a firm, v. The Trustees of the Port of Bombay, Little & Co.

780-13.—Mulla & Mulla, Bejanji Rustomji Kanga, v. The Surat Swadeshi Sp. & Wg. Co., Ld.

956-13.—Payne & Co., The Credit Bank of India, Ld., v. The Bombay Wg. Mfg. Co., Ld.

1035-15.—Rustomji and G, Yemnabai, widow, and ors, v. Noor Mahomedbeg Mahomed & ors, Little & Co., Captain and V, For Postponement.

1298-15.—N C Dalal, Popatlal Anandji, v. Hemchand Raichand & anr.

289-15.—Tyabji D & Co., Doongersey Ganji & Co., a firm, v. Jethmal Jamnadas Bhai K & G.

666-15.—Vachha and Co., Messrs. Basantlal Gorukhram, a firm, v. Messrs. Shionarayen Buldeodas, a firm, Madhowji K & C.

1289-15.—Bhai K & G, Ranchhordas Dharsey, v. Ramchandra Madhavram Bhat, G H Dalal.

683-15.—Mulji & Tha, Nanabhai Nowroji Sethna, v. Rustomji Furdunji Shroff & ors, Mulji & Th.

1441-15.—N C Dalal Boridas Fozmal, a firm, v. Sawa Tekchand & ors, Mirza M & M.

1477-15.—Manecklal & Co., Bai Santok, widow, v. Chunilal Jivandas, & ors, Payne & Co., Mehta D & L.

449-15.—Captain & V, The Official Assignee of Bombay, v. Pandit Gangaprasad Sukharam.

589-16.—N C Dalal, Bhagwandas Vithaldas Patel, v. Borah Allibhai Rajabally, Motichand & D.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 40.

CHAMBER MATHERS FOR DISPOSAL.

LIST A (ATTORNEYS).

791-14.—Tyabji D & Co., Dhaklibai, widow, v. Hassanally Mahomedally, & ors, Patell & Ez., 23-6-16.

347-10.—Motichand & D, The Hon'ble Sardar Syedali Edroos, v. Chotalal Narotamdas, 27-6-16.

1203-15.—Crawford B & Co., Alexander Somerville Aldridge, v. Salmon & Co., Ltd., Payne & Co., 30-6-16.

1091-13.—Crawford B & Co., Mahomed Ismail Muklhri, v. Mahomed Ismail Bhaiji, & ors, 15-6-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act V. of 1882.—Wadia G & Co., In Re the Tricumdas Mills Co., Ltd., (In Liquidation), v. R D Sethna, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, 29-6-16.

1021-15.—Daphtary F & D, Hirachand Khubchand, v. Raichand Lallubhai, & ors, Tyabji D & Co., 3-7-16.

O S 735-16.—Matubhai J & M, Hirji Kanji, & ors, v. The Advocate-General of Bombay, 27-6-16.

In Re Indian Co.'s Act VI. of 1882.—Matubhai J & M, In Re the Bombay Banking Co., Ltd. (In Liquidation), v. The Pioneer Bank, Ltd., Petitioners, R D Sethna, Official Liquidator, Parties concerned, For Adjudication of Debt and claim of Creditor No. 2159 J ord of 17-6-16.

LIST B (COUNCIL).

In Re G and Wards Act VIII. of 1890.—Payne & Co., In Re Mariambai, a minor, v. Bai Rahimabai, widow, Petitioner, Mehta D & L, Payne & Co., Notice 27-6-16.

SUITS FOR FINAL DISPOSAL

LONG CAUSES.

187-15.—Jehangir G and B, Gulam Abbas Tyaballi, v. Hassanalli Tyaballi, and anr, Payne and Co., Part Heard.

797-14.—Merwanji K & Co., Bansidhar Gopaldas, a firm, v. Lakhmidas Ludha & anr, Madh K & C, Mirza D, Part Heard, 22-6-16.

414-14.—Matu J & M, The National Financing & Comr. Corpn. Ltd., v. Dharmappa Appaji Subhedar, Surajmal & Co., as Part Heard by D J 6-8-15.

1320-12.—Edgelow G W & Co., Dhulaji Hakmaji & ors, v. Gulabchand Vanva & ors, Jehangir M & Somji.

1313-15.—Jehangir S M & H, Nemchand Maneckchand & anr, v. Tuljaram Harakhchand & ors, Khanderao L & M, Agst. 3rd Deft only.

1131-13.—Patell and Ez, Rahimtulla Meherally and ors, v. Kassambhai Allibhai, Payne and Co.

183-16.—Payne and Co., Khensabai, widow and anr, v. Sir Ibrahim Rahimtulla, Kt and ors, Payne and Co., Patell

767-15—Motichand & D, Dhanji Rugnath Mody & ors, v. Bankorebai and ors, Mhowji K and C, Edgelow G W & Co.

47-15—Little and Co, The Indian Specie Bank Ld (in Liquidation), v. Nagindas Harjiwandas Nanawati, Hiralal & Co.

93-16.—Mulla & M. Haji Aba Haji Noor Mahomed v. Ibrahim Sulleman, Payne and Co.

47-16—Dubash and Co, Shirinbai, v. Jaiji Nowroji Dubash and ors, Surveyor and Co.

82-16—Little & Co, Aishabai and anr. v. Gordhandas Ranchhorddas Bhagat, Edgelow G W & Co.

1229-15—Payne and Co, Sir Shapurji Burjorji Broacha, v. Kaluram Ramsukh a firm, Dik. Dh & P Pandia & Co.

243-16—Kharas & Co (for a pauper), Tookaram Raghoo Bhoir, v. Sonabai Widow.

463-16—Little & Co, Pestonji Framji Shroff, v. Furdoonji Framji Bode alias Doctor, Smetham B & Co.

410-16—Motichand & D, Dharamchand Anandji and Co a firm, v. Jamnadas Girdhar, Bhimji & Co.

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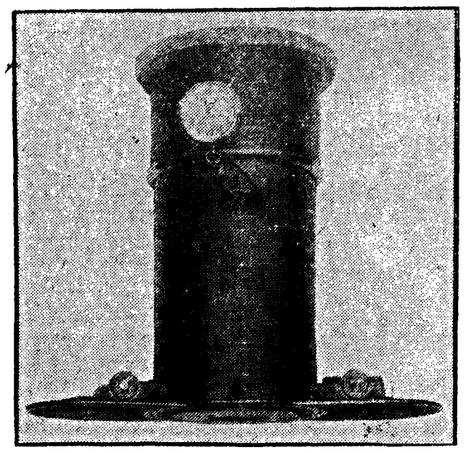

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THE CHIEF JUDGESHIP OF THE SMALL CAUSES COURT.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—It is surprising that, in a city like Bombay, the bungling in connection with the appointment to the Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court, for which somebody in the Secretariat must be responsible, should have been allowed to go without a protest.

First, Government appeared to be considering and deliberating till the eleventh hour, and Mr. Kemp's appearance on the High Court Bench, was practically the first announcement to the public, of his appointment to fill the temporary vacancy created by Justice Sir D. Davar's illness. Then, the highly paid officers of the Secretariat again set to work, and actually took four days to hatch Mr. Javeri's appointment to the Acting Chief Judgeship of the Small Causes Court, during which time it had to go without a head, which, by the way, must have been quite an unprecedented event in the history of that institution. On Mr. Javeri taking his seat as Chief Judge, the practising pleaders assembled in his Court and complimentary speeches were made by the Bar, on the fact of a brother pleader, having been appointed as Chief Judge, for the first time, since the Small Causes Court came into existence. Little did these gentlemen imagine that they were counting without their host, and that their joy was going to be short-lived, for, after Mr. Javeri had sat and acted as Chief Judge, for four days a discovery was made, in the Secretariat, that, his appointment was illegal, and *ultra vires*, as the statutory requirement was that only Advocates of the High Court could fill the post of the Chief Judge of the Bombay Small Causes Court Then the Government hastened to rectify their error, and Mr. Chitre, who was at the bottom of the ladder, and who, it was feared, might have to step into the air, if some one from outside was imported, now suddenly, finds himself hoisted on top of all although the Third Judge is an Advocate, and rects the statutory requirement fully.

But the question is, if Mr. Javeri's appointment was, after all, illegal, and *ultra vires* of the statute establishing the Presidency Small Causes Court? There is a considerable body of legal opinion as you, Sir, pointed out in one of your editorial notes, which thinks that, if a High Court pleader can be appointed to be the acting Chief Justice of a High Court established by Royal Charter, *a fortiori*, he is fit and eligible to hold the acting office of Chief Judge of a Presidency Small Causes Court. One wonders, if Government considered the matter from this point of view, before proceeding to cancel Mr. Javeri's appointment. One had expected that pleaders practising in Bombay, whose interests, are most nearly affected, would move in the matter, and make some representation to Government on the subject. But, hitherto, they have not elected to break their golden silence. It is the fashion to compare the masses in this country to dumb driven cattle, who cannot voice their wants and wishes. Are the pleaders also, who have to do talking the best part of their lives dumb and voiceless, and cannot properly represent, their needs and aspirations? Or is it that they are too short-sighted, and the immediate requirements of their professional engagements so exacting that they cannot think of the future and of their interests as a body?

It is also time that the artificial and antiquated distinction between Vakil and Advocate, was done away with, as has already been done in Calcutta. Mr Chimanlal H. Setalwad, when he was a pleader practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court, brought this matter, again and again, before the Bombay Legislative Council; but since he has transferred his sphere of practice to the Original Side, his interest has flagged and his ardour cooled. But are there no other members, of the large body of vakils, practising in Bombay,—and their name is legion,—who can take this matter up in right earnest? Bombay prides itself on being *Urbs Prima In Indis*. But it has shown itself most conservative in this as in many other matters, and one has almost come to doubt, if Bombay's boasted greatness is not, after all, more shadowy than real. It is to be earnestly hoped that the Vakils of Bombay will now bestir themselves, and do something to form themselves into a body and take organised and systematic action to have the disabilities, under which they, at present, labour, removed at an early date.—Yours, etc.

LL. B.

ORAONS BOUND DOWN FOR SEDITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

RANPUR, July 6.

Three Oraons have been bound down for one year, in default one year's hard labour, on the charge of disseminating seditious matter. They held meetings involving the success of the German Badshan. Sureties of two have been accepted.

THE GOVERNOR'S TOURS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—At the Council meeting a few days ago the Governor sought to justify the expenses incurred on his tours, under the plea that these tours were the medium of his becoming cognisant with the needs of the people. But where is the *raison d'etre* of the tours seeing that the needs of the people are flouted when known? The Governor, for instance, knew very well through public representations and through his "going with Mr. Orr through parts of the city which he could only describe as deplorable" that the most pressing need of the city is the improvement of slums and pestilential areas. Speaking at the Sanitary Institute on March 30, 1915, Lord Willingdon said, *inter alia*:—

"He thought they could all agree that the health of the people was the most important thing and those of them who lived in more healthy surroundings must feel that a very great responsibility lay on them to try to do all they could to raise the health condition of those who were not so fortunate. He had often felt that and had felt it more and more since he had been in Bombay and had had opportunities of going with Mr. Orr through parts of the city which he could only describe as deplorable. Nothing he could assure them would please Lady Willingdon and himself better at the end of their term than to find that something real, practical and substantial had been done to give those people who lived in the slum chawls a better chance of a happier, healthier life and a more hopeful outlook. He had felt that the Municipality of this city was to be congratulated very warmly on all it had done for the health of the city and he could assure them that the Government would help them to go forward in that direction."

But what has been the gain to the people of the Governor "going with Mr. Orr through parts of the city which he could only describe as deplorable"? And how has the "very great responsibility" which "lay on those who lived in more healthy surroundings to try to do all they could to raise the health condition of those who were not as fortunate" been met? And what has become of the "assurance" of the Governor to the Municipality that "the "Government would help them to go forward" in the direction of "giving those people who lived in the slum chawls a better chance of a happier, healthier life"? Has not the Governor succumbed to the pressure brought to bear on him by the civilian —dominated Trust which, as the Bombay correspondent of "Capital" says this week "pours out a flood of money for the construction of avenues while at the same time it grudges a pice for the elimination of slums" and, throwing to the winds his own convictions as to the needs of the city, sanctioned a scheme which was not only vehemently denounced by the people with one voice but which was the direct antithesis of the convictions formed by the Governor himself as a result of his tour through the city as to the necessity of improving the pestilential areas, the existence of which exposes the citizens to the onslaught of small-pox, plague and other filthy diseases. If then, people come to regard the Governor's tours as mere "luxurious futilities," I fail to perceive how they stand to blame.—Yours, etc.,

A HATER OF SHAMS.

July 6th 1916.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' ASSOCIATOIN

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—I was about to suggest that an association be formed for the purpose of ascertaining and redressing the grievances of Railway Passengers, but I see from a paragraph in your issue of the 27th ultimo with the heading "Railway Grievances" that such an association already exists and that Mr. Jivraj Gokuldas Nensi is going on a short tour in Guzerath and Kathiavad, to collect statistics in this connection, at his own expense, as one of the joint secretaries. This is really very laudable and philanthropic of him.

In my humble opinion, it is necessary to establish branches of this association in every District of this Presidency and that each such branch should send one or more agents to visit trains which are usually overcrowded; and to prosecute the Railway officials found forcing passengers in already overcrowded waggons; as also the Police who assist them. This procedure will soon have the desired effect.

The Railway authorities and officials will not perhaps allow such agents to go on the platform. In that case, the Railway Board should be moved to grant passes to the agents to obtain access to the trains they may desire to visit. I do not think the Railway Board will deny to give facilities to the agents to bring the defaulting Railway officials to book. The Railway Board does not wish to continue the present evil practices; but it is an inert body which requires shaking to do its duty.

There will be many other difficulties in the way of the agents. But they can be removed as they are found. For the purposes of the Association funds will be required. I believe popular contributions will be coming if willing, honest and hard-working members will go round in cities and towns to collect them. All this can be achieved at once. A small beginning should be made; and in the course of time the Association will acquire bulk and strength Unless such a systematic effort is made the Railway grievances will never be checked. —Yours, etc.,

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

3rd July, 1916.

BENEFIT ENTERTAINMENTS FOR BELGIAN FUND AT POONA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, July 7.

Several more educational institutions have taken up the movement of collecting funds for the relief of Belgian children. The Seva Sadan and the Training Colleges for men and women are organising musical concerts in aid of the Belgian children. The Nutan Marathi Vidyalay has also started a Belgian boys relief fund.

DUBLIN HOTEL TRAGEDY.

STORY OF SENTRY FIRING AT A WOMAN.

A case involving a murder charge was tried by a court-martial at Dublin on June 14. Private Henry Joseph Wyatt, 5th Irish Lancers attached to the 6th Reserve Regiment of Cavalry, was charged with the murder of Robert Glaister, an engine-room artificer of the Royal Navy, on April 28, and also with attempting to murder William Francis Gray, hotel proprietor, at the same time. He pleaded not guilty.

Gray alleged that Wyatt first shot Glaister in the street, the charge passing through his arm. Then, as he walked back to the hotel and was closing the door, Wyatt put the rifle to Glaister's chest and shot him dead. He also pointed the weapon at the witness, but a waitress turned it aside. He further alleged that Wyatt entered the hotel and fired at Mrs. Gray, remarking: "These officers are great fellows. I will show you what a private can do. I will do the same to General French." Wyatt was excited and appeared to have taken some drink.

Private Smith said Wyatt told him he had challenged a man three times. As he refused to answer he then fired over him and subsquently at him.

Private Wyatt, in evidence, said a number of persons came out of the hotel, and he ordered them back. They all went except Glaister, who defied him. He challenged the man and then fired over his head. The man said. "You dog, you don't frighten me. Fire away. If that's all you can hit, try another shot." The witness fired again.

Replying to his counsel, Wyatt said he get a cup of tea that day which, after a time, made him feel queer.

Cross-examined: He got the cup of tea in a private house from a young lady.

Replying to the President, the witness said he had been six months in the service and had had no musketry instruction.

Other privates stated that they were told to keep everybody within doors except those with passes and to see that all doors and windows were closed. There were five or six suspected houses in the locality.

The Court deliberated in private for half an hour. On their return the accused was asked if he had any statement to make.

He said he thought he was only exercising his duty to the best of his ability and never intended to kill the man.

MESOPOTAMIA AND GALLIPOLI.

In the House of Commons on June 1, on the motion that the House at its rising do adjourn until Tuesday, June 20, Sir Henry Dalziel referred to the fact that the Government had voluntarily published certain papers with regard to the Mesopotamia expedition. He understood that other important papers were likely to be forthcoming and he asked whether the Government would give the House an opportunity of discussing those papers and the whole situation on that front as early as possible after the House reassembled. An enquiry was being made in regard to medical arrangements, but he did not assume that the report would be ready in time for that Debate. He was sure that the Government would recognise that he was not making an unreasonable demand. He would ask further that the Government should reconsider their decision with regard to the publication of the Dardanelles papers, for if it was right—and he was certain that it was—to publish papers with regard to Mesopotamia, surely also it was right that the papers with regard to the Dardanelles ought to be published. Indeed, so far as the Dardanelles was concerned the case was much stronger. Mesopotamia was, after all, still in the active military zone, but the Dardanelles was a closed book, Nothing would be published now which could give the enemy any information whatever of military value.

Mr. Churchill observed that in such matters the decision must clearly rest with the Executive Government. At the same time it did appear to him that the publication of the Mesopotamia papers had made a breach of the rule which the Government had hitherto followed in regard to the publication of documents. Concerning the Dardanelles, he himself would make no stipulations of any kind whether it was the military or the naval operations which were in question.

Mr. Bonar Law said that the Government quite realised that in publishing the papers relating to Mesopotamia they were taking a step which was open to criticism; but they had come to that conclusion because they desired, as they always had desired since the war began that the public and the House of Commons should be supplied with all the information which could be any possibility be issued without detriment to the military service. The Government fully recognised in publishing these papers that the House of Commons were entitled to have this subject discussed, and if there was on the part of the House a desire for discussion on the Mesopotamia Expedition opportunity would be given after the Recess. In regard to the Dardanelles, as in regard to Mesopotamia, the Government had come to the conclusion that it was better, on the whole, that the papers should be published. That being so, he need not say that it was the desire and intention of the Government to lay the papers on the Table as soon as possible. It was quite obvious that, if a story was to be told, the whole of it should be told. There were only two limitations which he would make in regard to the publication of these papers. There might be documents of so confidential a character that they ought not to be published, and there was at least the possibility that some of the papers might give information which might be useful to the enemy in regard to operations which were still going on. These two considerations would be kept in view by the Government, but their intention was that nothing should be withheld which was not against public interests.

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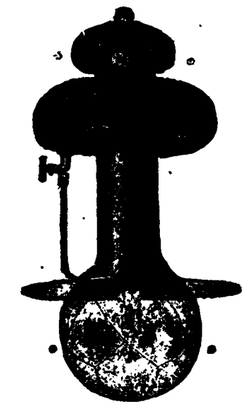

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CASUALTY LIST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM)

LONDON, July 3.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Lieut. J. J. Ball, Artillery.
Lieut. C. Hawden, Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Baden, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. G. L. Master, Ledfords.
Second-Lieut. O. M. Davis, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. R. Hodgson, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. H. J. Moseley, Rifle Brigade.
Second-Lieut. W. F. Scudamore, Stokes.
Second-Lieut. C. V. Whitie, Warwicks.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Second-Lieut. W. H. Jarrett, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. G. M. Popple, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. F. Wickham, Northumberland Fusiliers.

DIED.

Captain F. A. Matthyssens, Welsh Regiment.

MISSING.

Captain G. C. Field, Warwicks.
Lieut. E. C. Hooton, Warwicks.
Lieut. H. C. Torne, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. T. Hickman, Leinsters.

NOW UNOFFICIALLY REPORTED PRISONER.

Captain R. J. Tipton, Artillery.

WOUNDED.

Major F. R. Collis, Artillery.
Major R. C. Williams, Artillery.
Major L. M. Momber, Engineers.
Captain H. H. Baxter, Artillery.
Captain G. Sumpter, Artillery.
Captain L. Clegg, Bedfords.
Captain L. Giles, Londons.
Captain C. B. Grant, Machine-gun Corps.
Captain H. G. Gush, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Captain C. Lancale, King's Royal Rifles.
Captain N. Nicholson, North Lancashires.
Captain J. B. Parish, Lincolns.
Captain T. O. Purton, Leinsters.
Captain A. P. Samuels, Irish Rifles.
Captain F. Western, Essex.
Captain W. S. Wilson, Black Watch.
Lieut. J. D. Berridge, Engineers.
Lieut. P. C. Binns, General List New Armies.
Lieut. R. M. Blease, West Yorkshires.
Lieut. J. H. Butler, Irish Rifles.
Lieut. E. D. Casswell, Rifle Brigade.
Lieut. G. V. Douglas, Northumerland Fusiliers.
Lieut. L. W. Esman, Middlesex.
Lieut. T. H. Evans, Royal Fusiliers.
Lieut. J. H. Falla, Guernsey Militia.
Lieut. A. J. Field, Warwicks.
Lieut. J. E. Gilkes, Scots Fusiliers.
Lieut. N. L. Hindley, Sherwoods.
Lieut. J. G. Laing, Londons.
Lieut. E. F. Lynch, Connaught Rangers.
Lieut. D. MacIntyre, Artillery.
Lieut. F. H. Stroudrde, Artillery.
Lieut. R. H. Soinney, Coldstreams.
Lieut. B. S. Thompson, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. R. F. Andrews, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. D. C. Baker, Berkshires.
Second-Lieut. E. J. Barlow, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. W. E. Bartram, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. J. E. Deuning, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. G. P. Boon, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Dade, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. P. L. Shore, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. E. Twitchin, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. B. Westmacott, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Davison, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. G. Innes, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. T. T. Bramwell, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Deane, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. D. Caley, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. W. H. Hall, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. S. Howarth, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. B. Hutchinson, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Oake, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Richards, East Yorkshires.
Second-Lieut. O. Crosbie, Irish Regiment.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Doake, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. F. W. Johnson, Bedfords.
Second-Lieut. S. H. Dawson, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. G. Eveszard, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. R. Hambridge, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Marley, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. Elliott, Seaforths.
Second-Lieut. G. D. Ferard, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. N. M. Gibbins, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. W. G. Groombridge, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. J. J. Kellym, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. P. S. Lynch, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. C. Weld, Leinsters.
Second-Lieut. J. D. Touch, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. C. C. Sherlock, Middlesex.
Second-Lieut. W. I. Maidment, Welsh Regiment.
Second-Lieut. L. K. Rayner, Sussex.
Second-Lieut. F. L. Pice, Londons.
Second-Lieut. L. Selder, Londons.
Second-Lieut. P. L. Williams, Londons.
Second-Lieut. C. J. Stewart, Irish Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. V. Symons, Worcesters.
Second-Lieut. D. P. Wright, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. J. K. Wylie, Royal Scots.

LONDON, July 4.

The following casualties are announced:—

KILLED.

Captain E. M. Gregson, North Lancashires.
Lieut. J. B. Haverson, Medicals.
Lieut. W. J. Jones, Liverpools.
Lieut. F. H. Pasch, Irish Guards.
Second-Lieut. G. W. Borthwick, Camerons.
Second-Lieut. J. H. Dobie, Border Regiment.
Second-Lieut. S. T. Gardiner, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. V. M. Giles, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. G. S. Jacques, Northumberland Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. C. L. Johns, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. G. H. Massey, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. N. K. Paterson, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. T. J. Weiss, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. D. R. Macdermid, Highland Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. N. Newman, Highlane Light Imantry.
Second-Lieut. A. Martin, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. B. Reid, Dublin Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. A. Riley, Liverpools.
Second-Lieut. A. H. Tottenham, Inniskilling Fusiliers.

DIED OF WOUNDS.

Captain L. S. Kench, Warwicks.
Captain D. G. Smith, Engineers.
Lieut. R. C. Appleby, Royal Scots.

NOW DIED OF WOUNDS AS PRISONER.

Lieut. J. D. Champneys, Leicesters.

MISSING BELIEVED KILLED.

Lieut. A. R. Bedey, Liverpools.
Lieut. A. T. Stephenson, Liverpools.

MISSING.

Captain L. H. Bloy, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Lieut. M. H. Young, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. M. Amscow, Lancashire Fusiliers.

WOUNDED.

Lieut.-Colonel J. Harington, Ride Brigade.
Major F. J. Trump, Monmouthsnires.
Captain N. Black, Medicals.
Captain C. G. Hetherington, Artillery.
Captain G. C. Hutchinson, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Captain J. K. Law, Royal Fusiliers.
Captain R. L. Mockridge, Devons.
Captain T. C. Smith, Scottish Rifles
Lieut. J. C. Firth, Shropshires.
Lieut. D. J. Law, Engineers.
Lieut. R. D. Paterson, Liverpools.
Lieut. R. T. Robins, London Regiment.
Lieut. W. A. Stark, London Regiment.
Lieut. G. Sanders, Artillery.
Lieut. H. F. Scudamore, Artillery.
Lieut. J. S. Stower, Artillery.
Lieut. J. A. Tennyson-Smith, West Kents.
Lieut. J. D. Unwin, Northamptons.
Lieut. G. O. Young, Irish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. F. G. Brien, Inniskilling Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. H. Brown, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. A. C. S. Buist, Gordons.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Butory, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. M. Churchhouse, Lincolns.
Second-Lieut. C. I. Cordon, Wiltshires.
Second-Lieut. L. W. Delph, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Dixey, Suffolks.
Second-Lieut. H. E. Dixon, King's Royal Rifles.
Second-Lieut. T. C. Downs, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. D. Easson, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. L. Ferguson, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. H. R. Forde, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. E. McL. Gibson, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. Y. Glover, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. D. Goulden, North Staffords.
Second-Lieut. E. V. Halliman, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. R. G. Hudson, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. P. Jackson, Berkshire Regiment.
Second-Lieut. E. B. Latham, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. Laurie, Scots Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. F. H. Lawes, Sherwoods.
Second-Lieut. J. N. Longfield, Lancashire Fusiliers
Second-Lieut. J. R. McLennan, Royal Scots.
Second-Lieut. F. W. H. Marvin, Warwicks.
Second-Lieut. F. T. D. Matthews, Argyll and Sutherlands.
Second-Lieut. T. Phillips, Liverpool Regiment.
Second-Lieut. D. H. Pidsley, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. J. B. Platnauer, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. J. W. Price, London Regiment.
Second-Lieut. C. H. C. Rudd, Lancashire Fusiliers.
Second-Lieut. E. H. Shepherd, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. D. L. Shepherd, Artillery.
Second-Lieut. J. T. Stevenson, Scottish Rifles.
Second-Lieut. R. L. Tawney, Somersets.
Second-Lieut. P. Thompson, Engineers.
Second-Lieut. A. S. Walker, North Lancashires.
Second-Lieut. N. A. Weston, Middlesex Regiment.
Second-Lieut. A. F. White, Yorkshire Light Infantry.
Second-Lieut. W. A. Whyman, Middlesex Regiment.

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FATHER GOODIER AND INDIAN CATHOLICS.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—In your issue of the 1st instant, Mr. Joseph Baptista, the doughty champion of Father Goodier, has needlessly expressed regret at the anonymity of "An Indian Catholic's" letter. This is a stale and empty gibe indeed for as facts have been stated, we are quite unconcerned as to the identity of the author. The affixing of his name to his letter does not enable Mr. Baptista successfully to controvert the truth of the assertion contained in the editorial notes which appeared in your paper the other day regarding this Reverend gentleman's somewhat unhappily-expressed opinions on the submissive attitude of Catholics as contrasted with that of Hindus and Mahomedans. If this is not an odious comparison entirely destitute of foundation, it would be interesting to know how else it can be correctly characterized. To use a slang phrase, it is distinctly a case of the "boot on the other foot," for the Indians have loyally done infinitely more for the Empire in this awful war than the Catholics of India. This is an axiom patent to all and, therefore needs no demonstration. We all owe a deep debt of gratitude to Hindus and Mahomedans alike, who have fought most gallantly and have laid down their lives in thousands for the honour and glory of England. It is high time that we should ungrudgingly acknowledge the obligation under which we stand to-day to our Indian friends. I challenge Mr. Baptista's concluding sentence. Referring to Father Goodier he says "whatever he says ought to be received with respect for they (?) Spring from . . . sound judgment." It is difficult to understand the use of the word "they" occurring here. The soundness of judgment displayed in his recent denunciation was sufficiently exhaustively dealt with in your note of the other day, and consequently requires no comment from me.—Yours, etc.,

A LOVER OF INDIA.

4th July, 1916.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE"

Sir,—Father Goodier in his eulogy on the feast of Saint Aloysius Gonzaga totally misrepresented the Catholic mind when he asserted that unlike Hindus and Mussulmans Catholics do not mingle in politics which is the channel through which the other communities achieve their rights.

Now if Catholics are expected to be so servilely submissive as not to push forward their claims as an important community, numerically considered, if not in the matter of brainy heads or wealth, through political channels, but must be content to leave everything concerning their material welfare to chance—or till the Government wills to concede them, that is the sure way to retrogression of the community.

We may be Catholics but that is only one aspect of the question; there is another which we are equally proud of,—and that is that whether we be Anglo-Indian or purely Indian, we stand on one platform in the political regeneration of this land.

Christianity is not the birthright of Europe and so we need not feel upset because we, being privileged to belong to the same faith as the rulers, we ought on that account to refrain from political agitation. Then too there was no occasion for Fr. Goodier to have graced the feast of Aloysius Gonzaga with invidious comparisons quite inappropriate for so solemn a religious meeting—even though they were discoursed in the Hall and not in the Church itself. The essence of Catholicism is unity and not strife and any deviation from that cardinal fact is uncatholic. The pity is, as a correspondent says, that the Christian community, lacking leaders and funds, is unable to assert itself as other more fortunate communities, but this does not mean, nor must it be interpreted to mean as the words of Fr. Goodier would convey.

Regarding his reference to our quiet submission to the repatriation of the German Jesuits, much as we may individually regret this action of Government towards those who have educated us, it is a contingency that war has imposed.—Yours, etc.

M. L. DOUGLAS.

Bombay, 3rd July, 1916.

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DUBLIN POLICE AND MR. T. A CHETTIAR.

INDIGNITY OF A HOUSE SEARCH.

In the House of Commons on June 1, Mr. Swift McNeill asked the Prime Minister whether he was aware that two Dublin detective police officers visited on May 24, Empire Day, the residence in Dublin of Mr. T. Adinarayana Chettiar, a leading citizen of the Presidency of Madras, who had been living with his wife and son in Dublin for the purpose of qualifying for the Bar at King's Inns, where he had passed most brilliant examinations, winning on several occasions the highest prizes, and that the police officers, having for several hours searched all Mr. Chettiar's papers, books, and effects, found nothing in the slightest degree which threw any suspicion on his loyalty and took nothing away from his house; whether he was aware that Mr. Chettiar, who has been subjected to this treatment, had for over twelve years rendered honorary service to the Government of India, having served as a special magistrate, vice-president of the local board, and honorary visitor of the Salem Gaol, had been exempted from the operations of the Arms Act in India, had been awarded in open Durbar the silver medal at the Coronation in 1911, which celebration, as well as that in 1903, he attended at Delhi, and had been asked to advise the Indian Government in several important matters, including Lord Morley's reform in the Indian Legislative Councils, and had organised nearly 100 co-operative societies in his native district; and whether having regard to the indignity to which Mr. Chettiar had been subjected and the indignation and unrest which this incident had created among the Indian community especially his fellow Indian students, and in Dublin and was likely to create in Berlin, he would take steps for an investigation of the circumstances and of the character of the information under which Mr. Chettiar's house was thus visited and searched by the police while his wife was ill, and for the vindication of Mr. Chettiar's character and an apology to him, and, through him, to the loyal subjects of our Indian Empire who were aggrieved at this insult.

Mr. Asquith: Enquiries are being made into this matter.

THE EQUIPMENT OF INDIAN MOUNTAIN BATTERIES.

Mr. Ronald McNeill asked the Secretary of State for India on June 1 in the House of Commons whether the Government of India had received from the officer commanding the 21st and 26th Mountain Batteries in Egypt a request that his batteries should be re-equipped with modern guns; as his guns were not only out of date, but worn out; whether these guns reached Egypt from India in November, 1914, and were used in Gallipoli from the beginning of 1915 until the evacuation of the peninsula, during which service they fired more than double the number of rounds constituting the normal life of such guns whether these guns when new were only capable of firing half as many rounds per minute as the more modern type of mountain gun with which some batteries had been equipped; whether the reply of the Indian Government to the request of the commanding officer was that re-equipment was too expensive; and whether the batteries mentioned with their worn-out guns were afterwards sent to Mesopotamia.

Mr. Chamberlain: I have no knowledge of the particulars of the case mentioned by the hon. Member, but I feel sure that he must have been misinformed as to the nature of the reply said to have been given by the Government of India. The general question of the armament of Indian mountain batteries is receiving careful attention, but I am not in a position to make a statement.

Mr. McNeill: Will the right hon. gentleman make enquiries before the House meets again?

Mr. Chamberlain: I should like my hon. Friend, if he would, to give me the information on which he is acting. I do not think I ought to make enquiries without having some basis to go on.

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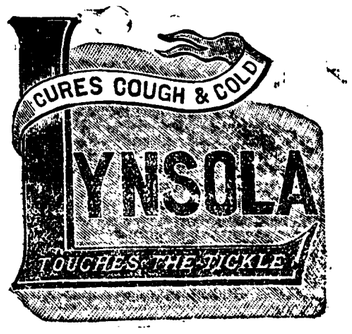

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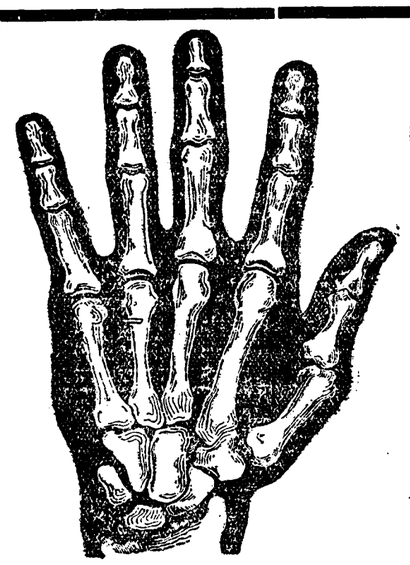

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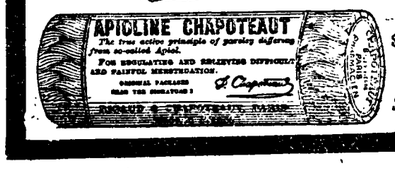

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JUTLAND VICTORY.

LORD BERESFORD'S INTERPRETATION.

Lord Beresford was the first authority to tell the British public that the battle in the North Sea must be looked upon as a victory for the British fleet. In an interview given to a representative of the Press Association on the 4th June he said:—

I have seen pessimistic views in the Press and I have heard the same sort of views expressed with regard to the result of the action. There is no justification for them. Before talking of victory or defeat on either side we should study the objective. The British objective was to sink the German fleet or compel it to return to its base where it had remained impotent since war was declared. The German objective, (so they have always said) was to meet the British Fleet in fair fight on "The Day" of which the world has heard so much. The British "looks-out" are cruisers; we have no suitable airships. The Germans have a great advantage by using Zeppelins as "looks-out." Every minute of time in the report of a "look-out" in a sea fight is a priceless jewel. The Germans can tell the allocation of our Fleet, while we cannot be certain of the allocation of their fleets unless our cruisers are in the radius of action. We must send heavy cruisers as outside scouts, on account of small cruisers being driven in without getting information. A large cruiser can fight and get the information. The Germans could tell to a second when it was time to run before the Grand Fleet could properly engage.

What happened? The British cruiser squadron, under the command of its indomitable admiral, Sir David Beatty, found the German High Sea Fleet. With great gallantry Vice-Admiral Beatty immediately attacked a vastly superior force hoping to delay it until the Battle Fleet under the command of Sir John Jellicoe came to destroy it. Sir David Beatty was right. There was no mistake made either on his part or on the part of the Commander-in-Chief. Sir David Beatty held and engaged the German High Sea Fleet with about fourteen vessels, all cruisers but four, which were ships of the line,—a brilliant performance. The British won the action; they achieved their objective; the Germans lost their objective. We made a great sacrifice, only serious in the terrible losses of our heroic ships' companies. Personally I feel that fact deeply. Many of my old brother officers in fleets under my command were lost, and also many of the men I had the honour of commanding. When the Commander-in-Chief, Sir John Jellicoe, came upon the field the German fleet put its helm up and made with all despatch for home.

GERMAN LOSS GREATER.

The Germans, besides having the information brought them by their Zeppelins, were aided also by thick weather in their retreat, which prevented the British from getting their sights on, and darkness set in shortly after the British Fleet arrived. Further than that, they had the advantage of being close to their base. We lost cruisers; we can afford them. The Germans lost battleships; they cannot afford them. When all is added up—losses of men and ships, damage to live ships and casualties—I am satisfied that the German loss will be found far greater than ours and, in addition, we won our objective and they did not.

I declare it to be a victory for us, hard earned, but a victory. The grand traditions of the British Fleet have been nobly maintained, and our margin of safety remains. We have lost some ships which we can afford, and we grieve at the loss of thousands of our best men, which we cannot afford. As I have said the Germans had a tremendous advantage in Zeppelins for "looks-out." We have no airships suitable for our Fleet, and, to get accurate information, we must stand to lose some of our cruisers. We should express our heartfelt pride and thankfulness to the officers and men of the Fleet, and it is to be hoped that those who searched about to find a mistake will cease their mutterings.

Only one mistake has been made. "Authority" here should have been first in the field with the news, and not let the Germans get the lead by publishing impudent fabrications. If "authority" had published some such statement as this, the world would have known the truth: "The German High Seas Fleet put to sea and met with the advance squadron of the British Fleet, which at once engaged them against overwhelming odds, and held them until the main British Fleet arrived. The German Fleet then put their helm up, and proceeded with all despatch to their base."

DEFENCE OF THE ADMIRALTY.

Attempts have been made to find fault with the Admiralty. This is unjust and calculated to bread anxiety. Any suggestions as to change are totally opposed to the sentiments of the service. Those who make these proposals can know nothing of these sentiments. The Navy is perfectly satisfied with its ruling authority. It wants no change. It knows that our able Commander-in-Chief is not interfered with in any way, either in strategy or tactics. He has a free hand. It knows that the conduct of the war is safe in his hands; that the Admiralty will give him anything and everything that he desires (with the exception of airships, which ought to have been supplied long ago—our weak point in the late action); the Admiralty discuss with the Commander-in-Chief his plan of campaign, and are doing all that in them lies to help him to victory.

There is another point to be remembered. The serious damage done by our Fleet to the German High Seas Fleet will probably affect their whole plan of campaign in the Baltic. We must have losses and run risks in war. Both the risks and the loss were justified in the late action, and the British Fleet still remains the basis of success for ourselves and our gallant Allies. We pay a tribute of most profound respect to the memory of those heroes who gave their lives for their King and country and we express warm and affectionate sympathy to those who are suffering the agony of irreparable losses.

Sensational Triumph for Famous Kidney & Bladder

De Witt's Pills

It is indeed a triumph when suffering, pain and weakness are finally and completely overcome

Regarding kidney and bladder troubles, many remedies claim to cure, and do, without doubt, give relief for a time, but the one remedy which will give you quick relief, and most probably a permanent cure, is De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills, for when once cured by these wonderful little pills our readers say they are cured for ever.

"My kidneys were weak right from childhood. As I got older so they seemed to get worse; then rheumatism showed itself. For over 14 years I suffered with this agonising complaint and had to go into hospital four times. Then, even worse than this, I had rheumatic fever, when it was thought I could never recover. Anyway I managed to pull round again, but last March (1912) I went down again with my old complaint, and everyone once more gave me up. We tried everything we knew of. No one could help me. Nothing seemed to be of real use.

"While I was so ill and in such pain a small box of De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills was given to my mother. These pills were so strongly recommended to her that she decided to give them a fair trial. In two days, to everybody's surprise, I was able to move about a little. She sent and got me a larger box of De Witt's Pills, and I continued taking them. In six weeks I was able to go to work. De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills had not only given me quick relief—they had cured me. Now (July, 1912) I can lift and easily handle half-a-hundredweight of metal, for I have been working on a metal pot, running white metal. That is considered one of the hardest jobs in our line.

"My name—Albert Carpenter—is well known and if anyone cares to refer to me at 17, Lambeth Walk, Westminster, S.W., I shall be pleased to confirm the above statement. Knowing as I do how invaluable these little pills are to those who suffer from kidney and bladder complaints, in any form, I only hope that people who are afflicted as I was, will give De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills a fair trial. If they do I know they will get benefit as I did, for I have recommended De Witt's Pills to many people—some of them very bad cases—and I have never known them fail."

Writing to the proprietors two years afterwards, Mr. Carpenter says, "I feel better than ever before. I think this is the best proof I am cured, especially after taking into consideration the awful weather we have had lately; I have gone through it without a cold or a twinge of pain and am fit to work with anybody." This is from a man who had been racked with rheumatism in its two worst form---chronic and acute---for years. Just reason it out! How was it De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cured him, when every other kind of treatment had utterly failed. Here is the reason:

Mr. A. CARPENTER (from photo).

Rheumatism is caused by a curious poisonous acid in the blood. This acid, just like tiny pieces of broken glass with rough edges, settles in the joints and muscles and causes that awful agonising pain of backache, rheumatism and gout, gravel, and the burning sensation of inflammation of the bladder, etc. In health the kidneys pass out this poisonous acid through the bladder by natural functions, but when weak or diseased they fail to do their work. Hence illness and pain.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills strengthen the kidneys and drive the poisonous pain-causing acid right out of the system.

To cure rheumatism or any other form of kidney trouble you must positively get rid of the cause—the poisonous uric acid. Remember to do this a real remedy must pass through the kidneys and the bladder and not through the bowels as most kidney pills do. When you see the urine change to a muddy bluish colour---a feature which distinguishes De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills from all others --- you know beyond all doubt that they have put their healing touch on the right spot---the kidneys and the bladder. A wonderful pill straight to the kidneys—that is why De Witt's pills give such amazingly quick relief---every time. A permanent cure follows in almost every case. Look out for that blue-coloured urine. It means so much.

Kidney disease is far commoner than most people would imagine. It is reported that at least six out of every ten people who "go sick" do so through kidney disease. And, moreover, five out of every ten sufferers die from this same cause. If people only knew how to tell whether their kidneys are diseased or not, it would not be so bad, but thousands upon thousands of men and women to-day are content to suffer and die in ignorance. Weak kidneys lead to deadly Bright's Disease in many cases.

How are you to really recognise Kidney Trouble? Here is the way:—Have you a nasty taste in the mouth the first thing in the morning, puffiness under the eyes, general feeling of weakness and irritability, aches and pains in various parts of the body, have you constipation, cloudy urine, or sharp stabbing or aching pains—a pain "as though my back will break"? These are the sure and certain symptoms of kidney trouble, and those who suffer from backache, rheumatism, gout, sciatica, gravel, stone, cystitis (inflammation of the bladder), or pains in the muscles and joints, are all suffering these pains through weak or diseased kidneys, for these are positively the symptoms of kidney trouble.

De Witt's Kidney and Bladder Pills cure all these symptoms by the only right and proper method. They cure by going straight to the kidneys and removing the cause---the poisonous uric acid---right out of the blood through the bladder. And when the cause is gone, commonsense says the pain, the weakness, and the misery, must disappear as it did in Mr. Carpenter's case.

Weak and ill for years De Witt's made me a strong man

De WITT'S KIDNEY AND BLADDER PILLS, while so searching and penetrating in their effects, contain no poisons or harmful ingredients. They are guaranteed to be positively harmless to the most delicate man, woman or child. They are made and packed entirely by machinery, and are untouched by human hands.

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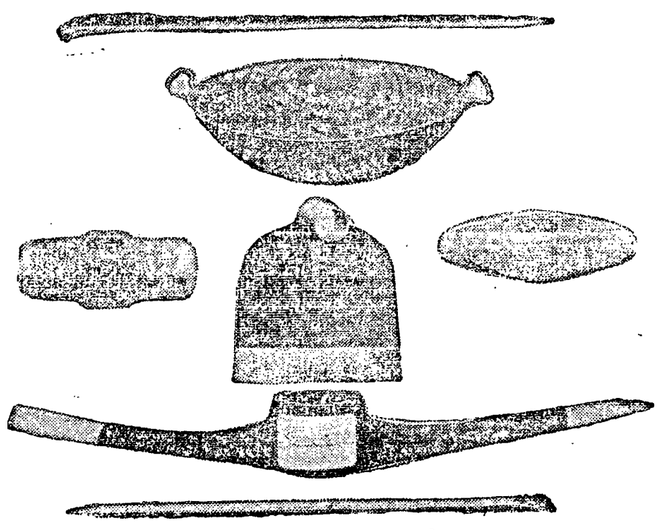

Testimonials—

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Contractors' Office.
Bombay, 28th Septr. 1909.

Mr. Ieptoola Salebhoy has supplied us with several consignments of Country made Blasting Powder, all of which was satisfactory. When we are again wanting this material we shall apply to him for it.

Per Pro, PRICE, WILLS & REEVES,
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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
Harbour Branch,
Resident Engineer's Office, Dadar,
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A PAGE FOR THE HOME.

THE NECESSARY COAT.

THE CURRENT MODES.

The average person wants a coat that can be worn suitably both in country and in town, writes "M. H." in the Manchester Guardian." This is a very difficult garment to find. Generally speaking, it is only possible with the right sort of material or with the right sort of colour. Velours cloth adapts itself very well to both circumstances, while most of the drab, beige, khaki and kindred shades serve a double purpose with success. The long coat entirely covering the dress is a very useful garment. Thin serge sometimes serves here, but it is apt to look dusty. Gaberdine, in the present fullness of dress, hangs very much more safely. If they are to be worn both in town and country, the beige shades look very much better than blues, unless, perhaps, it is a Joffre blue.

Another kind of material can be used to great advantage, and that is corduroy velvet. This should be made into a fairly short coat, and it should tone in with mole and grey and such shades. None of the cold tones—greens and blues—look well in this. They have a too plushy suggestion. One has to think of the keeper's costume to realise how suited velveteen is for country wear. In town it has an acknowledged position. The curduroy velveteen coat has, besides this advantage, the quality of being able to be worn with a different material altogether. It looks well with rough tweed or with face cloth, and adapts itself astonishingly to either. Only the colour must be right. Finally, it is not difficult to make up, provided only that the right way of the stuff be observed. This is most necessary, unless one wishes to appear striped like a newly-mown tennis lawn. Speaking of tennis lawns, there is a rather pretty dull hay colour in velveteens which goes excellently with a tweed skirt of the same shade.

THE LONG MODELS.

In long coats it is necessary to decide on the basis of fashion or suitability or a combination of both. If fashion has it, the coat will fall straight from the neck and become immensely full round the bottom, the fullness being emphasised by some sort of circular trimming—about three rows of it. The sleeves will be set low on the shoulders and be more or less leg-of-mutton shape. The fullness of the coat will be such that the sleeves really do not count for very much, and the general appearance will suggest the Early Victorian mantle. This is a rather comfortable garment, but it has not very much shape, and, being necessarily very short if it is not to be clumsy, it is inclined to lend an air as of a wishing-bone pen-wiper. As many people like to look rather like chickens in their new high, tight boots, this may be considered an advantage.

A more becoming type of coat suggests the old coach-driver. That is, it has a rather short waist and very frequently two or three capes. Sometimes there is only one cape which does not reach quite to the elbow, but an immense standing-out collar suggests a second A very pretty, comfortable coat can be made of beige garbedine, with the waist just above the normal level. The skirts are very full, the body is like that of a Russian blouse, the neck finished off with a little hooded collar, and the whole done up with a slight leather girdle and two buttons on the side, one on the body and the other on the skirt. The sleeves are set, quite flat, into large armholes, not too low on the shoulder, and are gathered into a cuff which can be of the same material as the collar

ADAPTABLE DETAILS.

The increasing fullness of the long coat has caused all details to be exaggerated The numbers of capes and frills grow larger. Buttons are very big, otherwise they would be lost in the folds. Pockets are immense and serve as a sort of feature or trimming of the coat. Collars are enormously high and generally correspondingly broad. They do not take the usual neckline, but follow the line rather of a semi-low neck, sticking up like a hedge. Sleeves are very full, and if they are set in low, they are very low. Armholes are increasing so much that sleeves will soon be scarcely necessary. Linnings are a great feature This is a very pretty light greenish beige coat was lined with bright apple green taffetas. If the material used is a check it is a very big check. A good effect can be obtained by bearing these facts in mind and modifying them to taste and to circumstances. A fashion, after all, is really only a *point de départ*. It is when people will not "depart" that it becomes ridiculous, expensive, and out of place.

A BECOMING COAT.

Of black taffeta, and white collar lined with white ninon patterned with blue.

(Continued from Column 5.)

mixed with beans or cooked vegetables and mayonnaise sauce. The whole should be well drained, and the sauce must be very thick. Fill the roll with the salad, and then put on the top again. These are easily carried, and can be made substantial. Vegetables should be seasoned with vinegar or lemon juice added, and allowed to stand for half an hour, then drained on a cloth before being mixed with the mayonnaise. A lobster or salmon mayonnaise with cos lettuce does very well for this purpose. Cos lettuce is used in preference to round because the latter gets soft if kept for any length of time.

KIPPER SALAD.

Remove the skin and bones of a kipper. Place the fillets in an earthenware dish, add a little chopped onion, pepper, and a tablespoonful of tarragon vinegar. Cover with paper, and put in the oven for about ten minutes. Then let cool in the liquor. Shred a lettuce and dress with a plain dressing. Make a border with this, and place a potato salad made with cream dressing in the centre. Put the fillets of kipper on top. Sprinkle with chopped herbs, and place quarters of hard boiled egg and slices of beetroot round.

HOUSEHOLD COOKING.

VARIETY IN SALADS.

Information, ingenuity, and intelligence must all be exercised to the utmost by the housewife in the provision of meals, says a writer in the "Daily Telegraph." Every scrap of flesh, fish, vegetable, and cereal food has to be turned to the best account. Now that cold food is acceptable, the salad bowl ought to come into daily use. Some of the salads, of which recipes are given below, are now in season, the dressings may be made at any time. Oil, vinegar, salt, pepper, and mustard are used for round lettuce, cos and endive, batavia, corn salad, watercress, salsifi, tops and many other green stuffs. Some people do not care for the ordinary dressing and cream, either fresh or sour, can be substituted for oil, and lemon juice for vinegar. Wine vinegar should be chosen. The flavouring herbs, such as tarragon, chervil, chives, onions, and garlic, are chopped fine, and sprinkled over the salad itself, or mixed with the dressing.

Round luttuces should be broken with the fingers, not cut, and the thick part of the ribs removed. But a cos lettuce is cut lengthwise through the centre, and then crosswise about 2in. long, then the coarser part of the leaves is taken off. Salads must be thoroughly dried after they have been well washed or they will turn soft and wet in the bowl. A salad basket is best for the purpose, and this should be swung until the leaves are dried Salad should never be pressed or rubbed. Failing a basket it should be carefully wiped on a clean cloth.

The following dressing is easily made:—

Place in a salad bowl half a teaspoonful salt, half as much pepper, preferably fresh ground or milled, one tablespoonful vinegar and three or more of good salad oil. Mix or whisk this thoroughly, then add the well dried, crisp lettuce, mix well, and sprinkle with herbs. Cos lettuce is always served in this way; round lettuce is shred, and sliced beetroots or eggs are added. Eggs can be cut in quarters, slices, or chopped finely, in which case they should be mixed with the dressing.

PICNIC ROLL.

Cut the top off a dinner roll and hollow out the crumb. This can be made into a pudding, or may be used for some other purpose. Prepare a meat or other salad,

(Continued in Column 4.)

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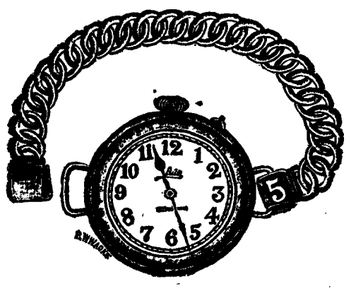
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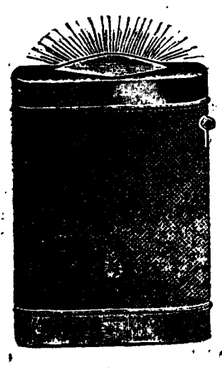
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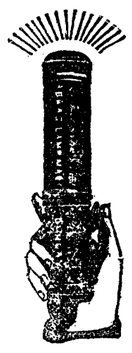
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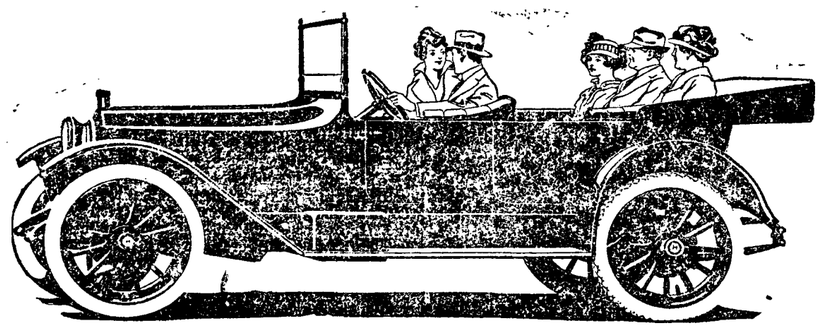

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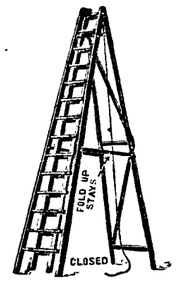

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